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THE Bombay Gazette.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

NO. 55,174—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 4-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tr ns.
29th Oct.	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6899	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10885
19th "	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7551	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place by 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
4th March	MALWA	10983	.....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7551	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
29th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
6th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 450 or Rs. 504	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly for Colombo, Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued at favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—
ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.	
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	12th	Nov. 1910
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	26th	" "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th	Dec. "
Olympia	5124	W. Robertson	29th	" "
Circassia	5716	C P Osborne R N R	16th	Jan. 1911
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th	" "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	11th	Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Elysia	6368	A. Haig	25th	Feb. 1911
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th	Mar. "
Olympia	5124	W. Robertson	26th	" "
Circassia	5716	C P Osborne R N R	15th	Apl. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th	" "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	8th	May "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	24th	" "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th	June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	575
Bombay to Liverpool	606
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	974
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

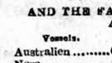
The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	27th Oct.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	28th "	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	31st "	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 27th Oct calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3025 tons, on Monday, the 31st October calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Kuweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A STEAMER on or about the 5th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

25th October, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	4th Nov.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	24th Nov.
ARMAND Behic	9,380	X	22nd Dec.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan 1911.
NERA	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. "
YARRA	4,142	X	16th Mar. "
DUMRA	5,685	Reburat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	11th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Australien	6,365	Guionnet	4th Nov. 1910.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	2nd Dec. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4,589	D. Maganzzie,	15th Nov. 1910
R. Rubattino	4380	L. Manchini,	15th Dec. "
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzzie,	15th Jan. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1910
Capri	6,000	D. Morosco,	16th Dec. "
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Jan. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to.....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH)
VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Tons Leave Bombay about
s. s. Umsinga.....4,500 30th November, 1910.
Fare Rs. 375.

For further particulars, apply to :—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented
HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

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BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free o charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other Goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 235,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.
Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000.00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,305,710.96
LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House. Bishopsgate Street, Within E.C.—

BRANCHES :		
Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ,, 16,600,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Changching	Newchwang
Dairen (Dalny)	New York
Hankow	Osaka
Hongkong	Pekin
Honolulu	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Kobe	San Francisco
Linoyang	Shanghai
London	Tiehling
Lyons	Tientsin
Fengtien (Mukden)	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business is transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

LIQUID LIPPS

is the name by which the Popular Pianos manufactured by RICHARD LIPP are known. In both Hemispheres—Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and the Far East, the

LIQUID LIPPS

are known and appreciated. The Popularity of these Pianos is evidenced by testimonials from all parts of the globe testifying unanimously to their excellent qualities in detail.

LIQUID LIPPS

are the Pianos par excellence for India as they are built and warranted to stand the extremes of a tropical climate in that they have complete metal frames cast in one piece and yet maintain all that

LIQUIDNESS OF TONE

which is the outstanding feature of these celebrated and covetable Pianos combining as they also do the desirable musical quality of

LIQUID TOUCH

which is capable of the most exquisite expression and further they will stand absolutely in perfect tune to the recognised full musical pitch in any climate. The pitch known as

PHILHARMONIC

which is higher than the pitch at which most Pianos are tuned in India.
The most moderate priced Piano ever offered in India.

SOL AGENT IN INDIA :
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR THE HOT SEASON!
ACHILLE BRIOSCHI & CO.
MILAN-ITALY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1880.
Diplomas awarded at Principal Exhibitions of the World.

Brioschi's EFFERVESCENT CITRATE is very light and of exquisite taste.
This Effervescent Citrate prevents gastric acid and nausea, and is highly recommended as a tonic.
Do you want a refreshing beverage during the hot season? Then make use of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.
Do you wish your children always to be kept in good health? Then use freely BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.
Never leave your house without putting a tin of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE in your hand-bag.
It is taken in water, or mixed with syrup, essences, or wines and also with coffee.
Annual consumption 1,500 tons. In Tins at 10 annas. In Bottles at 12 annas.

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THE ITALIAN STORES,
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And can be had everywhere in BOMBAY.
PRICE LIST FOR WINES AND PROVISIONS FREE ON APPLICATION.

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The Firm for CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS,	CHOCOLATE IN FANCY BOXES,
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS,	CAILLER'S CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT,	FRY'S CHOCOLATE,
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CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS,	CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE.
CHOCOLATE IN TINS,	

Mongini's Fresh-made Assorted CHOCOLATE in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. Cartons, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

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DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILL, for pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness and loss of the loin. Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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RETREADING
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REPAIRING WORKS,
UNDER EXPERT ENGLISH SUPERVISION
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DUNLOP
MACHINERY.

Send along your **OLD TYRES** and have them retreaded under the Dunlop System which is the best ever discovered. Repairs to TUBES of every description. ESTIMATES and REPORTS FREE.

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SPINDLE OILS.	GINNING OILS.
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Agents :—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 31st October, and TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 1st and 2nd November, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the Cathedral, Bombay, on the occasion of the WEDDING of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR on 4th November, 1910, can be obtained by those who may wish to be present, on application to—

The Revd. C. M. BARHAM,
Acting Archdeacon,
St. Thomas's Cathedral,
BOMBAY.

THE WEDDING will take place at 11-45 A.M. Holders of Tickets are requested to be in their places by 11-30 A. M.

Special arrangements will be made for any Ruling Chiefs who may happen to be in Bombay on the 4th November and who may wish to be present at the ceremony, if they will communicate with the Military Secretary before October 31st.

By Order,
ERIC DRUMMOND, Captain,
Offg. Military Secretary to
H. E. The Governor.

Government House, Ganeshkhind,
21st October, 1910.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON THE 31st instant, the OFFICES of the SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (Rubattino Line), and the SOCIETA VENEZIANA DI NAVIGAZEONE A VAPORE, will be REMOVED to ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, in the First Floor, Premises of the Alliance Bank of Simla's Building."

SEA-BORNE TRADE and NAVIGATION REPORT and STATISTICAL VOLUME of the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) for the year 1909-1910.

COPIES can be had from the Reporter General's Office, Custom House, and from the leading Book Sellers, Bombay.

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
Collector of Customs.

TEAK AND OTHER TIMBER.

THE Undersigned will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 57,050 cubic feet of TEAK, 230 cubic feet of BLACKWOOD and 6,063 cubic feet of JUNGLEWOOD, at the Kodibag Depot, near Karwar, on the 14th November, 1910, and following days.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. A. MILLER,
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D. Kanara.

Karwar, 1st October, 1910.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES to the above Railway, for the year 1911, will be received by the Agent and Manager up to 4 P. M. on the 21st November, 1910.

2. Full particulars, together with Tender form, may be obtained from the Store Keeper, Secunderabad, on payment of two Rupees.

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ENTIRE HOUSE, No. 57, Hornby Road, Fort, or separate FLATS, for non-Parsi residences or offices. Apply to N. M. Dubash, 215, Girgaum Back Road, near Sir Mungaldass House.

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WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT Victoria Road.

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They are self-adjusting.
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No slipping off the Nose.

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ON
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See special Handbills for our First Grand Programme

SIGNOR MORI'S
GRAND CHAMBER CONCERT
IN THE
Y. M. C. A. HALL,
WODEHOUSE ROAD, FORT,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29TH, 1910,
9-15 P. M.
ADMISSION, Re. 1 and As. 8.

BHAJAN
BY
PT. VISHNU DIGAMBER, Principal,
ON ACCOUNT OF
GURUDWADASHI and DIPAWALI.
FRAMJI CAWASJI HALL,
DHOBI TALAO.
29th Oct. 1910, SATURDAY NIGHT, from 9-30 to 12-30 (S.T.)
30th Oct. 1910, SUNDAY MATINEE, from 3-30 to 6-30 (S.T.)

Songs of well-known Saints will be Sung in high and well-known Tunes.

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BAND THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
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Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

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BRANCHES:

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

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CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

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Acting Agent.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
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By Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.

To the highest bidder on SATURDAY, the 29th October, 1910, at No. 9 Flat, Waterloo Mansions, Wodehouse Road, opposite Hotel Majestic. Sale Commences at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sharp.

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Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

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Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 437 of 1909.
Vasanji Trikamji and Co.
vs.
Esmalbhai Sewji and others.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. D. Sethna, Fazalbhoy Merally Chinai and Mathuradas Gocal das, Receivers, appointed in the above suit Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Thursday, the 3rd November next, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), the following very valuable landed properties, on the premises, viz.:—The property known as Dady Buildings, situate in Meadow and Forbes Streets, Fort, admeasuring 4,942 square yards or thereabouts, under quit and ground rent together with the extensive messuages, tenements, etc., standing thereon and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property now or lately belonging to the estate of the late Dowager Lady Jamsetji Jijibhai, on or towards the west by Meadow Street, on or towards the south by Forbes Street and on or towards the north partly by English Hotel Lane, and partly by the property of the Late Dowager Lady Jamsetji Jijibhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors to the Receivers, at their office in Bell Lane, Fort, or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 26th October, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of High Class Japanese Works of Art Curios.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office and opposite the National Bank of India, a consignment of 26 cases of Japanese works of art and curies, imported ex. s.s. "Bingo Maru," consisting of valuable and handsome Kutani large and small tea, coffee and toilet sets, large and small Awata vases, cherry-wood arm chairs, artificial flowers, lacquer glove boxes, silk painting fire screens, tooth picks, silk fan-cash pots, cigar cases, photo frames and albums, silk pin cushions, Kimonos shirts, pyjamas, blouses, whale bones, water colours, 1911 Calendars, jewel boxes, fancy chicks, bronze vases, figures, koro, hat-pins, bracelets, buttons, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-band glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 handsome stong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong black waler gelding, goes well in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 26th October, 1910.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Christmas Number,
1910.

TO BE PUBLISHED
MID-DECEMBER.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the "Bombay Gazette" this year will surpass previous issues in attractiveness and interest.

Each succeeding issue has surpassed its predecessor in literary merit and in circulation, therefore the Proprietors have decided on offering a number this year which will eclipse all previous ones.

Arrangements have been made for a series of Stories and Sketches by a score of the best known authors.

The following are among other features already arranged fer:—

THE GOLDEN GIRL,
By
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MISTLETOE & ROSEMARY,
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A CHRISTMAS TOY,
By
TOM GALLON.

NANCY'S NEW YEAR ADVENTURE,
By
HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

THE MAGIC MISTLETOE,
By
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MERE DROSS,
By
JOHN STRANGE WINTER.

UNCLE BEN,
By
M. H. POYNTER.

A MIDSUMMER CHRISTMAS DAY,
By
W. A. McKENZIE.

A YULETIDE MYSTERY,
By
E. EVERETT GREEN.

LOVE THE MAGICIAN,
By
A. MacCLURE WARNOCK.

DRAWING ROOM MAGIC,
By
CALTON.

HOW SANTA CLAUS CAME TO HOLLY HOUSE,
By
QUEENIE SCOTT-HOOPER.

LOUIS WAIN'S CAT SKETCHES.

PICTORIAL HUMOUR,
By
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Sketches by Seymour Hicks, Ella-line Terriss, Harry Lauder, Marie Studholm, and other well-known actors and actresses.

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THE MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette,"
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FORT.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A SMART and ACTIVE BILL COLLECTOR, must give security of Rs. 500, either by deposit of cash or Government Paper.

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

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Only drop a Card to-day for a Free Sample Copy of

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HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 5	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3 0

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, October 24.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	... 79 11-16—1-6
2 per cent. Reduced ...	... 97 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	... 93 1-4—1-4
1-2 per cent. Government Securities	83 1-16 unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	... 15 15-16—1-4
Do. 2 months hence ...	26 1-8—1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by India selling, steady at the decline.	
Silver in New York ...	... 58 3-8—1-2
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs—25-29 1-2unchgd	
Do. Berlin ...	20·48 unchgd
Do. New York ...	4·85 3-4—1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 p.c. since 20-10-10	
Discount Bank Bills 4 months' sight...	4 5-8—1-16
Do, Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.	4 1-4—1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	4 7-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	4 7-8 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 3 3-4—1-4
Do. of day market loans ...	... 3 7-8—1-2
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (bank's buying rate) ...	... 1-3-15 1-2

MANCHESTER, October 24.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—	
Spots...	Fair demand.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Steady.
Manchester	Quiet.
Total Sales	8,000
Sales in East Indian	500
Sold on Speculation and for Export	3,000
Imports	7-98—9
Mid-Americans	12 3-8—1-2
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	

	O.N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
Cotton Delivery	7·45	7·38	7·38
	—16	—15	—15
Mid. Uplands	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
	7·38	7·38	7·38
G. O. C.	—15	—15	—15
	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
Liverpool	7·38	7·38	7·37
	—15	—15	—16

NEW YORK, October 24.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	58,000
Do Last year ...	65,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	34,000
Do. Exports to Continent	40,000
Spot Cotton—	14-30—15
Futures at New York ..... Dec. 13-91—39	Declined owing
Do as New York ..... Mar. 14·02—39	to unfavorable cables and to longs unloading.
NEW ORLEANS.—	
Spot Cotton	14 1-16—1-4
Futures—Month of Dec. ...	13·77—25
Do. do. Mar. ...	14·01—25
Closing Tone of Futures—Quiet.	

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C.I.F.	... 36 1-4
Do Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do Name of Ports—London.	
Do Whether Sellers.—Easier.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship	... 46 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc,—Nominal.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs. ex-ship	... 41 3-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.	
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship...	79 3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	64 1-2
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom 2,230,000	

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio No. 7 quality. 10 7-8

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ...	12 5 1-4
Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers.	
Tone of Sugar—Dull.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... 6 1-2—Value—Dull.

SKIN SALE.

Goat skin sale opened to-day.
Goat skin offered 915000.
Sheep skin offered 827000.
Goat skin Madras par to 1d. higher.
General tone of auction—Strong.

ARRIVALS.

"Africa" "Arabistan."

BOMBAY, October 25.

EXCHANGE.

The market was steady at for Is. 4 3-32d. T. T., and demand and Is. 4 11-32d.for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	Is. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward ...	Is. 4 3-32d to end Feb.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	Is. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ...	Is. 4 11-32d.
,, ,, Forward	Is. 4 11-32d.
,, 6 m/s Ready	Is. 4 1-2d.
France 3 m/s ,, ...	171 3-4
Marks 3 m/s ,, ...	139 3-4
60 d/s. Hongkong	138 1-2
,, Shanghai	180 1-4
,, Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper rates have closed at 94 per cent. for this settlement sellers at 94 per cent., buyers for 30th November settlement.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London closed 1-4 down for ready, 3-16 down for forwards and New York declined by 1-2. Locally silver market opened at Rs. 74-14-0. London market declined owing to sellers from India, but private advices reported "steady" which helped the local market to remain quiet and there being retail sellers prices were easier to ten annas and forwards declined to Rs. 75-12-0 at the close. Demand for reef seemed nominal and about 40 to 50 cases changed hands.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
8 touch Fakirsett	23	9	0
97 touch Chinta	23	7	0
Narcoona Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	23	15	6
National Bank	23	15	6
Chartered Bank	14	0	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	14	0	0
English Gold	23	15	6
Native Bullion	23	15	0
Indian Specie Bank	23	13	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Fenny	74	13	6
117 Penny Ready	74	12	0
Local per tola	0	11	6

FUTURES.

First Settlement	75	12	0
Second do	75	1	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Quiet. London quotation was unchanged. Demand for ready and forward being nominal prices were easier by an anna.

Rapeseed.—Quieter. London price declined 6d. Demand being less prices were nominal.

Wheat.—Dull. London quotation was 3d. down. Moderate business is passing and prices are unchanged.

Gingellyseed, Groundnut, Castorseed, and Cottonseed.—Weak. Demand seemed nominal. Prices were easier.

Mcurasseed and Poppyseed.—Quist but steady. Demand being more prices advanced by an anna.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	... Rs. 13 11 0
Linseed, Small	... ,, 13 6 0
Linseed, Brown	... ,, 13 12 0

SAPESEED—

Brown Delhi	6 10 0
Brown Cawnpore ... ,,	6 8 0
Yellow do. ... ,,	7 5 0
Do. Gujarat ... ,,	8 10 0
Brown Katni ... ,,	7 to 7 2
Poppyseed ... ,,	10 6 0
Castorseed ... ,,	39 to 40

WHEAT—

Pissi ... ,,	31 to 33
Hard Red ... ,,	30 to 31

GINGELLYSEED—

Yellow Hinganghat ... ,,	54 to 55
Rai Khandesh— ... ,,	70 to 80
Mowrasseed ... ,,	7 11 0
Groundnuts ... ,,	44 to 46
Cottonseed ... ,,	25 to 26
Maize ... ,,	17 to 18
Wheat Yellow ... ,,	38 to 40
Khandwa ... ,,	40 to 45
Bajaro ... ,,	37 to 40
Joowar ... ,,	16 to 18
Grass ... ,,	21 to 24
Minbara ... ,,	55 to 58
Brown Jubbulpore ... ,,	49 to 50
Brown Meggi ... ,,	49 to 50
Kabra ... ,,	56 to 57
Black Kutni ... ,,	47 to 48
Myrabollams ... ,,	19 to 20

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Monday, 24th October, 1910 :—

Wheat	6,243 cwts
Linseed	2,368 ,,
Rapeseed	8,588 ,,
Gingellyseed	11,351 ,,
Poppyseed	788 ,,
Groundnuts... ...	137 ,,
Castorseed	3,180 ,,
Rice	3,009 ,,
Myrabollams	390 ,,
Cottonseed	2,762 ,,
Mowrasseed	869 ,,
Gram	2,678 ,,
Joowar	1,771 ,,
Maize	51 ,,

SPINNINGS.

Petits remain standstill at Rs. 2,800.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,570
India...	61 1-2
Indian Specie...	56 1-2

MILLS.

Colaba	1,129
David	381 1-4
Kohinoor	667 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,800
Nagpur	1,755
Swadeshi	1,080
Standard	1,040

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	151 1-4
New Berar	575
New Mofussil	915

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	111
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference ...	166
Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary	270
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-2
Treacher and Co, ...	600

RAILWAYS.

Tapti Valley 485

COTTON.

Liverpool was 15 to 16 points down, New York 15 down and futures 33 and 35 down. The tone of the local market for ready lots was quiet and demand for ready and forwards being moderate prices remained unchanged. Opener advises 5 and 6 down. The market for new crop remained easier and dewand being more prices fluctuated by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. Business in New Broach was done in the morning at Rs. 309 1-2, but demand being poor prices advanced to Rs. 310 1-2 at the close.

We learn of the following purchases :—

100	Assur Mill	...Yeotmal	... 275
200	E D Sassoon	...Bengal	... 250
150	Japan T Co	... do	... 272
800	do	...Akola	290/292 Jan
200	Currimbhai	...Bengal	... 265/266
200	Tata & Co	...Broach	...332Mar.
100	Madhowji Mills	...Wardha	... 270
50	Volkart Bros	...Aligarh	... 270

Bengal Hand Gin, Fine	...	251
,, F Good	...	240
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	265
,, F Good	...	254
Sind Punjab Fine	...	163
,, F Good	...	152
Khandesh Fine	...	179
,, F Good	...	169
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	195
,, F Good	...	283
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	289
,, F Good	...	279
Amraoti Fine	...	289
,, F Good	...	279
Yeotmal Fine	...	301
,, F Good	...	291
Nagpore F Good	...	304
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	296
,, F Good	...	289
Methia Fine	...	289
,, F Good	...	279
Broach Gin Fine	...	269
,, F Good	...	239
Broach Gin Good	...	322
Comptah Gin	...	310
Jawginned Good,	...	322
Westerns H. G.	...	320
Do M G	...	304
	...	310

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 24th October, 1910 :—

	Bales.
Khandeish	,,
Central India...	,,
Barsi and Nagur	,,
Berar	71 ,,
Central Provinces	7 ,,
Comrae...	78 ,,
Dholera	211 ,,
Broach...	,,
Coompta and Dharwar	,,
Westerns	16 ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	2,808 ,,
Bengal Rajputana	,,
Sind	,,
Persian	,,
American	,,
Other Sorts	,,
Egyptian	,,
Total ...	2,913 ,,

LIVERPOOL, October 25.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	53,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.—Nov.	7·40—5
Nov.—Dec.	7·33—5
Dec.—Jan.	7·33—5
Jan.—Feb.	7·32—6
Feb.—Mar.	7·32—6
Mar.—Apl.	7·32—6
Apl.—May	7·32—6
May.—June	7·32—6
June—July	7·31—6

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This Month Seed.	This Month Cottor.	Next Month Seed.	Next Month Cotton.
Antwerp ...	.....	.....	15 0	15 6
Dunkirk ...	16 0	16 6	15 6	16 0
Havre	.....	.....	15 6	16 0
Hull	.....	.....	14 6	15 6
Liverpool ...	.....	.....	15 6	16 0
Marseilles ...	.....	.....	15 6	16 0
Genoa	16 6	19 0	15 6	16 0
London... ...	.....	.....	15 0	16 0
Hamburg ...	16 6	19 6	15 6	16 0
Trieste ...	.....	.....	17 0	18 0
Venice ...	.....	.....	17 0	18 0
Open Ports,				
December ...	15 6			
Jan-May ...	15 3			

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards Rs.
Heliger's Anthracite Coal ...	13-0	13-0
Do. Standard ,, ...	12-0	12-3

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Strasiers 4 4 4	lbs. 21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs. 54 6
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42 49 56	,, 45 6
Tin Ingots	...	,, 44 0
Spelter— S M ... M M ... J ... G ...	... ...	,, 20 8
Georgahutte ...	...	,, 22 6
Copper Ingots K S ...	...	,, 48 4
Copper Sheetings...	lbs. 8, 10. 12, 14	57 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings.	lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12	46 1-2 to 49 1-2

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Friday, October 24.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other Coin. Rs.
1 Box ...	.....	4,485	14,567

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Box ...	.....	82	.....
Importers.		Vessel.	From
M Cohen & Fils...	...	China	Trieste

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 22nd and 23rd October 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	7	8,424
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	20	24,000

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY MAJOR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 26th October.

The Squadron will parade to-morrow Thursday the 27th instant to rehearse the Escort to H. E. the Governor on the 4th November next, Rendezvous at the Queen's Statue 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th October.

179. Parades.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, 29th October and proceed to Middle Ground, Fort, for 1 inch aiming rifle practice.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

181. Lecture.—Lecture at the B. V. A. Club by the Adjutant at 7 p.m. on Thursday 27th instant. All members especially recruits are invited to attend.

Subject.—Practice Seawards 1910-11.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

182. Musketry.—The Rifle Range of the 104th Rifles at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and practice on Sunday 30th instant.

* Train leaves Colaba at 7 a.m., Church Gate 7-5 a.m., and Grant Road 7-16 a.m.

189. Poona Rifle Meeting.—The Rules and Regulations of the Local and Central Meetings of the Poona Divisional Rifle Association have been received and can be seen at Head Quarters.

190. Arms—All members who have not yet drawn their arms are requested to do so as soon as possible.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following are the results of Spoon Competitions of the 23rd instant :—

SPOON WINNERS.

300 Yards.

Class 1.

S I Maber	31	Scr=31
Sergt Barker	31	8=29

Class 2.

Sergt Barker	24	Scr=24

600 Yards.

Class 1.

Sapper Rowe	32	3=29
Sapper Finlay	31	2=29

Class 2.

Sergt Banks	29	2=27

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 26th October.

936.—Detail for the week ending 29th instant.

To-day Wednesday the 26th instant—"G" Coy the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform.

II. "D" Coy Parade at 5-30 p.m behind the Telegraph Quarters.

III. "F" Company Parade at St Mary's College, Byculla at 6-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Uniform, Caps.

Thursday the 27th instant.—The Signalling class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

II. "A" Company Parade at 5-30 p.m. at Town Customs House.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

Friday the 28th instant—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

II. "E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

937.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, except Sundays.

Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements at once.

938. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for practice for Viceroy's and I V R A Competitors daily up to 29th instant inclusive.

The Viceroy's competition will be fired on Sunday and Monday the 30th and 31st instant.

The I P R A Matches I and II will be fired on Friday the 28th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

939. Inspection.—It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion on the morning of the 6th January 1911.

940. Promotions—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "C" Coy with effect from this date :—

No 4757 Corpl T Brennan, to be Sergeant.
No 4054 Corpl W G R Alfrey, to be Sergeant.
No 5659 Lce Corpl D Baker, to be Corporal.
No 5750 Lce Corpl P G Guidera, to be Corporal
No 6442 Vol J Godfrey, to be Lce Corporal.
No 6755 Vol D McAlister, to be Lce Corporal.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

GOUT.

6 YEARS CURED.

Mr. James Vick, of Avon Cottage, Batheaston near Bath, England, is well known and highly respected. He writes : "Dear Sirs,—You will remember that about three years ago I called to thank you personally for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills had done me. It is now nearly six years since I commenced taking Doan's Pills, and I have never had an attack of the kidney complaint from that time, although I still take a pill now and then as a safeguard, which keeps me all right.

"But for many years I suffered terribly from severe attacks of gout two or three times during each year. Since taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have been entirely free from the gout, and have not suffered as I used to from the severe pains in my back. I surprise all my friends by the good health I enjoy, and I feel better now than I did forty years ago: that is saying good deal, for I am 79 years of age. My friends say I am a wonderful man to do what I do.

"I only hope my testimony will be of help to others. Yours very truly, (Signed) James Vick."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DAVER—October 25, at his residence Bhudda Buildings, foot of Grant Road Bridge, Sorabjee Pestonjee Nowrojee Daver. Funeral ceremony this (Wednesday) morning at 7 a.m. (B. T.).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MANNERS—October 17, at Southsea, England, the wife of Lieut. Errol Manners, R. N. H. M. S., "Topaze," of a son.

YOUNG—October 21, at Tayport, Scotland, the wife of Stephen Young, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m.; Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water 6·7m., 6·18a.; Low water, 1-8m. 2-36.

Standing Committee, 4-10-p.m.

Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a. m. ; 6 to 8 p. m. ; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim : "Riches, though hard to gain, are still more hard to keep."

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt," with the English Mails of the 14th October, which left Aden at 7 a.m. on Monday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 11 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

P. and O. Company's steamer "Mantua" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

UNITED MEN'S MEETING.—Mr. B. R. Barber, General Secretary of the Calcutta Young Men's Christian Association, will give an address to men in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, to-morrow, Thursday evening, at 9-15 p.m. The subject of his address will be "My work is for a King."

SIGNOR MORI'S CONCERT.—The Bombay public will have an opportunity of hearing some classical music at the Chamber Concert in the Y.M.C.A. Hall on Saturday next, 29th instant, at 9-15 p.m. This effort on the part of the artistes to place really high class music before the public should be appreciated and full advantage taken of it.

Y. M. C. A. TRIENNIAL CONVENTION.—The Triennial Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of India, Burma and Ceylon will be held in Bombay from December 28th to 31st 1910. A programme will soon be available and may be had on application to the Secretaries of the local Y. M. C. A.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, to-day, at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Paper to be read, "National or Racial Psycnology as a subject for anthropological research, illustrated by a comparison of English and Indian Aryan Traits," by Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, B.A., LL.B. Members and friends are invited to attend.

DECLARATION UNDER PRESS ACT.—Before Mr. Henry Campbell, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Dattatraya Joshi, a young Hindu, appeared to make a declaration under the new Press Act as the printer of the Sarda Kriddan Press. In answer to his Worship, the applicant said that one of his predecessors was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment. His Worship said that he would pass orders as to security to-day after making necessary inquiries.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Major C. Richardson, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Wickham, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) this evening :—

March	The Gladiator Fare well ..... Blankenburg
Overture	La Cheval de Bronze ... Auber
Valse	Carcsante ..... Lambert
Selection	The Girl in the Train ... Fall
Morceau	Salut d'Amour ..... Elgar
Selection	The Shop Girl ..... Caryll
Serenade	Moonlight ..... Moret

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Gloucester Regiment, the Band will render the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. F. Hawkes, B.M., this evening :—

March	The New Colonial ..... Hall
Overture ...	The Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe
Romance...	Poppies ..... Moret
Selection...	Barry Landers Songs ..... Hime
Serenade ...	Love in Idleness ..... Macbeth
Valse	The Druid's Prayer ..... Dawson
Selection..	Our Miss Gibbs ..... Caryll
Galop	Flying Fox ..... Dworvak

EXPLOSION OF DETONATORS.

Premchand Jiraj had ordered a quantity of detonators from the shop of Karim Kahanji at Bhendi Bazar, and had engaged a coolie to take the bundles to his shop at Parel. Going near Lalwadi the coolie wanted rest and put the basket aside. Some of the bundles fell down, which caused an explosion. He was injured and five other persons who were going along the road were also injured. They were all removed hospital

The police made inquiries and found a large quantity of detonators of the value of Rs. 500 in the shop of Karim Kahanji. The were removed to the police headquarters.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th October 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	24	6	20 p.m.	15	18
Teheran ...	25	12	20 p.m.	1	42
Suez	25	12	30 p.m.	2	25

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-09).

Borasjoon Line right to Mohomerah (21-10-10).

Ahwaz Line interrupted beyond Ahwaz to Mohomerah (24-10-10).

DEPARTURE OF LIEUT.-COL. H. P. DIMMOCK, M.D., I.M.S.

Lieut-Col. H. P. Dimmock, Principal, Grant Medical College ; Senior Medical Officer, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and Physician-in-charge, Bai Motlibai and Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Hospitals for Women and Children, Bombay, who has just left this City, has held the above posts conjointly since 1903. He passed into the service fifth on the list in March 1880, and was on active service with the Second Belooch Regiment in the Southern Afghanistan Field Force and in an Expedition against the Murree Tribe in 1880-81 for about six months, and has served in many important posts under the Bombay Government. In the year 1882 to 1885, Col. H. P. Dimmock, as Civil Surgeon, Shikarpur, had charge of the large district jail at that station containing about 1,000 prisoners. He discovered that the excessive mortality in that jail and in other jails in Northern India was mainly due to epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis and this discovery was instrumental in reducing the mortality in those jails. In the year 1897-98 Col. H. P. Dimmock was especially selected by His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, as Medical Member of the Plague Committee, of whom General Gaisford and Sir James Campbell were the successive Presidents and both of whom expressed their approbation of his services. Col. Dimmock served on that Committee for 15 months and during that period was engaged in very arduous, responsible and particularly trying medical administration work and organization. Since the year 1892, Col. H. P. Dimmock was in medical charge of the Bai Motlibai and Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Hospitals, and the work of inaugurating and equipping these hospitals from their opening by His Excellency Lord Harris and their maintenance up to the present date in a state of efficiency has been done by him. Colonel Dimmock has been a Member of the Syndicate and Dean of the Medical Faculty of the Bombay University for several years, and has thereby gained much experience and knowledge of the administration of University affairs with special reference to Medical Education. In fact, it may safely be said that the present re-modelled M. D. Examination Rules, as well as the introduction of the M. B., B. S., Examination, owe their conception and settlement to his untiring zeal and energy. Colonel Dimmock was also nominated by the Government of Bombay a member of the Municipal Corporation and acted for several years in that capacity, and as member of the Standing Committee of that body, which gave him considerable insight into the sanitary administration of the City of Bombay and a knowledge of the special qualifications required by medical men working in the Sanitary Department of a large city like Bombay. Colonel Dimmock has received the approbation of successive Governors of Bombay, and Lord Lamington, speaking at the annual prize-giving in the year 1906 remarked:—"I need not say that Government also recognizes what Colonel Dimmock has done not only in the way of teaching but also in regard to the administration of this very great organization. It is a very heavy responsibility for any one man to undertake, and I remember a year ago a committee was appointed to see whether some relief could not be given to one in his position in the hard work which to another man must be almost excessive. It is, therefore, all the more satisfactory to know that both in teaching as well as discipline this College makes progress."

Colonel Dimmock, before his departure was the recipient of many flattering valedictory addresses, amongst which we may mention the following :—(1) From the Medical and Subordinate Staff address in Silver Casket; (2) Address and presentation from the Nursing Staff of the Hospitals under his charge; (3) A presentation portrait of himself subscribed for by the students ; (4) An address from the Military Medical students ; (5) An address in Silver Casket from the Student Gymkhana; (6) An address from the Native Staffs. We may quote the first of these as a sample of the affectionate appreciation of Colonel Dimmock services shown by all connected with the Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital and Grant Medical College.

To Colonel Henry Peers Dimmock, M.R.C.S., M.D. (Dur.), I.M.S., J.P., Principal, Grant Medical College ; Senior Medical Officer, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital ; and Physician-in-Charge, Bai Motlibai and Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Hospitals.

Dear Sir,—It is with the deepest feelings of regret and sorrow that we, the members of the staff of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bai Motlibai, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Sir Cavasjee Jehangir Upthmalmic Hospitals, have met here, on this the eve of your departure for Europe, to give expression to our feelings of gratitude and thankfulness for the sympathy, kindness and courtesy you have manifested to us during the time you have been connected with these hospitals.

Albeit the duties in connection with the hospitals may be hard and onerous, yet your suave temperament and your genial disposition rendered these duties a most pleasurable task. Complaints were necessarily few and reprimands fewer still and the harmony that prevailed throughout was certainly praiseworthy.

The signal services you have rendered to these Hospitals and the College during the twenty-two years you have worked in connection with them, are of such a high order that it is futile for us even to attempt to appreciate them adequately. Possibly a mere enumeration of the various structures that have sprung up so rapidly all over the Hospital and College grounds during your tenure of office may give one a fair idea of the great scheme for College and Hospital extensions which will render your regime the most memorable in the annals of the history of these institutions and will ever stand as mementoes of your name.

The Anatomical Room, certainly one of the best the world can boast of, the Sir William Moore Operation Theatre, the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital extension, the Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratories, all fitted up to modern requirements, the Wadia Home for the Nurses and the Students Hostel—all these will be standing memorials to the exemplary zeal and fervour with which you have performed your arduous duties as Senior Medical Officer and Principal.

This souvenir of our gratefulness may appear small and insignificant, but believe us, Sir, it conveys to you and Mrs. Dimmock, whose kindness and condescension have won from us our utmost regard and esteem, our most cordial and genuine wishes for your welfare. May these simple tokens remind you every day of your lives of hearts warm with affectionate regards for you.

In conclusion, Sir, we wish you and Mrs. Dimmock "bon voyage." May the Almighty shower upon you and yours his

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R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Mill .....R I M
R I M S Minto..... Lt Comdr G M S Lamuche...R I M
H M S Hyacinth ....Capt J D Dick .....R N Flagsh p
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marshall.....R I M S
H T Plassy.....4615 Comdr.....Not lay

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 25.

Banca .....3794 Collyer .....P & O S N & Co
Barque Brilliant ...3609 Morrison ...Standard Oil & Co
Braziliana.....2438 Snowdon..... .....
Calthness .....2223 Proctor...W & A Graham & Co
Clan Mackay .....1653 Leslie...James .....Finlay & Co
Delhi...4784 Gordon ...Shanghai ...9-11 .....P & O Co
Felicians.....2785 Falck.....T Morrison & Co
Hatamet .....2584 Piers.....W & A Graham & Co
Hakata Maru.....3819 Mocker.....N Y Kaisha
Islanda.....3461 McClelland .....M M & Co
Mantua.....5905 Vibert .....P & O S N & Co
Nerbudda .....1961 Maude .....M M & Co
Nawab .....2041 Elliot .....T Morrison & Co
Oscelo.....2349 Thiesty .....F R Line
Sati .....502 Willoughley ...B & H S N & Co
Uakuzi.....1297 Clarke..... .....
Warcouga.....1960 Chappell .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Buffalo.....	2583	Clark.....	Hull via Karachi	26-10	J Finlay & Co
D & E Fakhri.....	2555	Revill	Jeddah ..	..27-10	B & H S N Co
H Heim.....	758	Erekson.....	Bangkok...	26 10...	F & C Campbell & Co
K Cape Breton...	2501	Warden...	Dunkirk 7-11		K N & Co
M Khasrou.....	2410	Hannah.....	Jeddah...29 10...		B & P S N & Co
N Folmina.....	2546	Eyken	Hull ..3 11...		W & A Graham & Co
O Traveller.....	1930...	Pug ...	Dunkirk.....		29-10 Killick Nixon & Co
P Hohenfels	3407	Muller.....	Hamburg.....	2 11...	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3	Hillfern	2776	Williams...	Barrow-in-Furness 29-10...W & A Graham & Co
5	Mimosa...	2197	Bone...	Liverpool...28-10 Ralli Bros
7	Koerber..	3157	Foresti...	Teleste...1-11 A L S N Co
14	Dwarka...	759	Moxon...	Bussora...27 10.. M M & Co
15	Naseri...	911	Miere...	Jeddah ..28-10 B & P S N & Co

Offside No. 15.

Naderi.....1168 Gore Jeddah...29-10 B P & O S N Co

H W P D

Courland .760 Ebrahim...G Port ..27-10 Bo S N Co Ld
Bahadur .....829 Ahmed...Repairing ...Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri...533 Dawood...B Negar ..26 10 ...Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Najmi.....2522 Hallet ..Jeddah...N F...E & A M Jeewanji

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Commanders.	From
Orseolo	Thiesty	Calcutta, Sept 21
Hakata Maru.....	Macker	Kobe, Sept 28
W aroonga	Chappell.....	Busohra, Oct 14
H T Plassy	Notley.....	S'ampton, Oct 5

DEPARTURE.

Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
E F Ferdinand ..	Cobol	Kobe
Scindia	Kelso	Liverpool
Norfolk	Buckley	Calcutta
Delia	Shaw	Shanghai
Sultan	Greive	Zanzibar
Umballa	Bait	Calcutta

The following vessel obtain his portclearance on Tuesday:—

Steamer Heim, Eriksen, Bangkok.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—Steamer Orseolo, for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's Steamer Ischia, from Hongkong left Singapore on the 22nd instant for Penang and Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 25.

FOR HULL.

Folmina s—4,000 cwts castorseed, N Laloobhai; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal; 6,225 cwts cottonseed, T Memraz.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mimosa s—4,800 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Folmina s—2,002 cwts poppyseed, S Cooverji and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VALETTA-MALTA.

Manbia s—56 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hohenfels s—710 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co; 1,645 bales cottonfly, 637 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 400 cwts mother of pearl shells, M Jafferbhoy; 216 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co; 300 cwts linseed, G Ramji; 510 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton fly, J Calidas; 175 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Cape Breton s—200 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton, M Jaithabhoy and Co; 200 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co; 300 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 100 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—55 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 330 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 1,001 cwts rapeseed, A Blaschek and Co; 470 cwts teak planks, Mckenzie's Saw Mills Ld; 100 cwts cashewnuts, 125 cwts olibanum and 11 cwts mother of pearl shells, M Jafferbhoy.

Koerber s—523 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Vindobona s—400 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 2,001 cwts castorseed, and 1,001 cwts linseed, A Blaschek and Co.

Koerber s—100 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Vindobona s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR VARNA.

Vindobona s—50 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Hohenfels s—60 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons.

COLONEL the Earl of Essex, commanding the Herts Yeomanry, has been appointed A.D.C. to the King.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY TERRICK FITZHUGH has died at Screms Place, Hassocks, in his eighty-fourth year.

SIR FRANCIS WINGATE, Governor-General of the Sudan and Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, has left Dunbar en route for Egypt.

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 26th October, 1910.

A THRIVING PORTUGUESE COLONY.

THE Portuguese, it is feared, will become neglectful of their colonies under the new regime, but there are many of his ex-Majesty's subjects who believe that the Republic will shortly make room for monarchy again and all will be well. It is, of course, too early in the day to judge of the future of the Republic, but some of the colonies seem bound to go on and flourish so long as they are not hampered by undue impositions or made to pay for a new form of Government they did not desire. Portuguese India requires support and encouragement though we may again hear of a wish that the Government of India may acquire the possessions either by purchase, or merely Government Resolution. It would be for the good of the Portuguese in India if some arrangement were made by which their country might come under the Government of India. But there is one colony which Portugal, whether monarchical or republican, would do well to hold and retain. We refer to province of San Thome and Principe, islands off the West Coast of Africa, which they discovered in 1471 and have kept ever since, through many troublous experiences and vicissitudes—some arising from the turbulence of the natives and ancient customs, and others from the envy of foreigners and from calamitous material losses. But the prosperity of the islands has long been assured and with fair play seems likely to last. The Portuguese commenced colonising operations in 1493 and the Sovereign generously helped the pioneers by sending them numerous convicts, artisans and other colonists, besides giving them slaves to enable them to cultivate the fertile soil. Barbarians, French pirates and Dutch raiders in turn caused damage and disorder on numerous occasions with "a most pernacious effect on the precarious state of the social economic government of the province." Many of the settlers who had begun to profit by their industry lost heart and emigrated to Brazil. Still San Thome and Principe survived. Trouble with England followed, but it was long in coming. In the first half of last century a treaty was negociated with England, in which reciprocal rights were recognised, but they "increased afresh the deplorable embarrassments of the past by permitting the ships of that nation to inspect the traffic of slaves carried on by Portuguese vessels."

An excellently translated work on "Manual Labour in San Thome and Principe," for a copy of which we are indebted to the Viscomte de Wrem, the Portuguese Consul General in India, gives us a concise account of this interference with the Portuguese slave trade. Until the date of the treaty, in 1842, "rural labourers were carried to the islands, either voluntarily or by compulsion, according to the custom of the times and the existing laws, in fairly large numbers, although insufficient to cope with the work of agriculture; but thenceforward under the pretext of non-compliance with the treaty, the hostilities of the English against the engagement of labourers and their conveyance to the Island estates, were of such a nature that the obstacles raised against immigration were insuperable, causing losses of every description to the colonists and agriculture, to which the planters trusted for their future prosperity, was at a standstill, if not retrograde, owing to the want of workpeople and the indispensable resources for cultivating the soil." The English are charged with having impeded or raised difficulties against the shipment of Angola negroes to San Thome, even when these were recruited or engaged according to the terms of the laws in force, all formalities and guarantees being observed in strict conformity with the treaty. The Colonists protested to the Home Government, as well as to the colonial authorities and threatened to seize the vessels employed in this service. Portuguese ideas of slavery and the slave trade differed from our own; so they complained of "vexatious oppressions inflicted on a friendly and allied nation, in the name of liberty and humanity, and impediments placed against the progress of a Portuguese colony, the prosperity of which depended chiefly on the emigration from another colony of the same nation." Gradually, however, both harassment and the cause of it disappeared and, says Senhor Francis Mantero, who writes the report referred to, if the fertility of the soil of our islands is unrivalled in any part of the globe, so also are the Portuguese planters unsurpassed by any other nations, African colonists in their efforts to adapt themselves to the exigencies of so inhospitable a climate in their agricultural skill and in the humane treatment of their labourers.

The islands flourish and the people are prosperous. No important industries exist with the exception of agriculture, which is the main spring of all commercial movement in the two islands. United under the same political and administrative management each constitutes a small colony divided into numerous individual enterprises and no labourers from the tropics more easily overcome the trying effects of the climate; both islands offer them conditions of life superior to those enjoyed in their own countries. The hygienic resources and medical attendance, the well-supplied pharmacies and comfortable infirmaries established in all the working centres guarantee, from a sanitary point of view, the care indispensable for the preservation of health and the nursing of the sick. The labourers, occupied by day in moderate work, fed with good and abundant food, living in healthy dwellings, spending their holidays in amusements and dances according to their native customs, with no family cares, as these are undertaken by the proprietors, lead a tranquil and even a happy life in the compounds with their fellow-countrymen. They acquire habits of civilisation and thrift, can form family ties and look forward to a happier future—though indentured coolies, as we should call them—than if they had remained in the savage regions of their native countries. Still there is much difficulty in keeping up the labour supply. New immigrants find it difficult to progress and pay taxes, for the value of the land has gone up, and it is only the earlier settlers or their descendants who make money. Cocoa is the chief product and upon the demand for cocoa depends the continuance of their affluence. Considering, however, the incontestable existence of the privileged soil, the evident capacity for colonising and the enterprise of the planters of San Thome and Principe, all the elements of prosperity unite to enable the province to maintain in the future, the pre-eminent position gained amongst the most flourishing colonies of a similar kind if the traditional enemies do not succeed in destroying it.

A "RUFFER" KING.

THE late King of Siam was an unusually enlightened monarch and his death at the comparatively early age of fifty-seven is to be greatly regretted, as under his rule Siam had first burst the bonds of mediævalism under which it lay for centuries and made rapid progress. But his son, who now succeeds, promises to be a still more enlightened ruler, having been educated at Eton and Oxford and being well versed in European methods of administration. The new King of Siam is the very first ruler of an Asiatic State who has been educated at Oxford, and no wonder that high hopes are entertained of his reign. The late King was a curious mixture of mediævalism and modernism in his person and rule. He was brought up in a monastiry where he passed his early years; later in life he came to have no less than forty-one wives by whom he is said to have had as many as a hundred sons. He seems to have managed this large household, which, according to Tacitus, often requires more skill in handling than a kingdom, well enough, and harmony reigned in his palace even more than in his dominions. The latter remained undisturbed except once when in 1893 the French picked a serious quarrel with him and sailed up to Bangkok in hostile mood and made him yield. His disputes with the French embittered nearly his whole reign. They were his eastern neighbours and gave him great trouble, especially since their full annexation of Annam when their Asiatic possessions became coterminous with Siam. Some years later by our annexation of Upper Burma, Siam became coterminous also with British India, and thus he came to occupy the very uncomfortable position of a weak man pressed by two strong persons on either side. The French having failed in their designs on Burma by its timely annexation by us wanted to pursue the same policy in Siam; but they were foiled by the friendliness of the late ruler to us. Seeing their intrigues thus barred they pursued another game of absorbing Siam which very nearly proved successful. Siam had rights over Annam which, when the latter country passed to France, should have been recognised. Not only were they ignored, but on a flimsy pretext a whole province of Siam was annexed and other humiliating conditions imposed. Our friendliness to Siam saved it from total absorbtion, and by the Anglo-French Convention of 1896, England and France determined its boundaries and agreed to guarantee them from further encroachment. Siam was thus created what is called in diplomatic phraseology a Buffer State and enjoys its rights as well as suffers its inconvenieness. It is in the same category in this respect as Afghanistan, though in all other respects it differs considerably from that mountainous country. The importance of Siam is not nearly so great politically as that of Afghanistan, and now that England and France, its two rival neighbours, are great friends of each other, its importance is still less, just as Afghanistan has fallen into comparative insignificance owing to the friendliness of England and Russia towards each other. The late King in spite of his early immuring in a Buddhist monastary had later in life imbibed Western ideas by travel and observation. He was the first Eastern Asiatic ruler who ever ventured out of his realm, and so early as 1873 he visited India when on the very threshold of his personal rule. Lord Northbrook was then Viceroy who was impressed with his future capabilities. He came also to Bombay and was altogether much benefited by his initial tour. Twenty-five years later he visited England and Europe at the time of the late Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897. He was a patron of letters also, and did much to encourage the study of Buddhism, his religion, in the West. Under his patronage the late Professor Max Muller brought out three additional volumes of his famous Sacred Books of the East Series under the title of sacred books of the Buddhists, volumes which were very necessary but which the Oxford University would not undergo the expense of printing.

TO IMPROVE SHEEP BREEDING.

MR. SHORT, the New Zealand breeder of Romney Marsh sheep, who met with such success at the Argentine show recently, urges that the Imperial Government should abrogate the regulation which practically prohibits the entry into Great Britain of Australian live-stock, especially sheep. If this barrier were removed, says the *Adelaide Chronicle*, it is probable that Australian stockowners would surprise the breeders of the Mother Country by the number of prizes they would carry off. At the Argentine Mr. Short won the best awards in a world-wide competition, beating exhibits from the old and new worlds, a proof that his sheep, although of British blood, have improved under the altered climatic conditions, as no doubt other stock have also done in Australia. Mr. Short, who is a breeder of much experience, argues that Australian Border Leicesters, Leicesters, Corriedales, and Romney Marsh sheep would beat England's best in any competition. Further, so would their Clydesdale mares. It is argued that the English Clydesdales are getting too light in the bone and "feather" and are losing those essential points which made them celebrated the world over for their great substance and action. "They are getting too much like spring-cart horses," says Mr. Short. Mr. John Mahon, Principal of the Gatton Agricultural College, Queensland, who is now in England, making purchases on behalf of the Government and private individuals, arrived at something of the same opinion, and said that although he was bringing several animals out, as a general run there were as good horses in his own State as were to be had at anything like reasonable rates in Great Britain. It is now stated that there is a probability of the quarantine embargo being lifted, in which case no doubt Australasia will be represented at some of the leading British stock shows in the future. The high standard reached by sheep in that climate would be something for the British breeder to emulate, and he would no longer feel satisfied in his belief that no country in the world but England can raise first-class stock. Mr. Short is of opinion that England "will have to look to her laurels if she wants to hold her own against the sheep to be found in the Overseas Dominions. She must pay more attention to the quality of her stock, and not continue to trade in the splendid name the good old fashioned farmer got for her."

MR. SMITH, of the British Post Office, who has been selected to reorganise the telegraph service on State Railway reached Simla, and will be leaving for Lahore this week.

REUTER wires that Mr. Leslie Probyn, the Governor of Sierra Leone, has been appointed Governor of Barbadoes. Mr. Probyn, who received the C.M.G., in 1903, has been Governor of Sierra Leone since 1904, and Secretary to the Government of Southern Nigeria since 1901. He was called to the Bar in 1884 and earlier appointments of his have been Attorney-General of British Honduras in 1893 and of Grenada in 1896.

According to a report just issued, Y.M.C.A. property all over the world is valued at £11,853,242.

A telegram from Cairo states that a train conveying cotton valued at over £15,000 has been entirely destroyed by fire. The cotton had been sent from Upper Egypt to Cairo.

THE British and Foreign Bible Society has resolved to promote next year the general observance of the tercentenary of the publication in 1611 of the Authorised Version of the English Bible.

AFTER having held the command as a retired officer for a fortnight—a very unusual circumstance—Rear-Admiral C. W. Winnington-Ingram during mail week, handed over the command of the special service cruisers at Portsmouth to Captain J. R. Bridson.

THE approaching consistory at the Vatican is, says a Dalziel's message from Rome, definitely fixed for November 21, when the Pope will create twelve new cardinals, ten of whom will be Italians and two French, the latter including the Archbishop of Paris.

MRS. ADRIANCE, the wife of a wealthy banker of Poughkeepsie, who arrived at New York on August 28 with a valuable pearl necklace cunningly concealed in her hat, was sentenced by the United States Supreme Court to pay a fine of 5,000 dols (Rs. 15,500.)

THE British Postmaster-General has issued a notice stating that on and after January 1, 1911, no person otherwise eligible for an old age pension will be disqualified on the ground of having previously received poor relief, though he may not receive poor relief and old age pension at the same time.

MR. BOTHA, Prime Minister of South Africa, addressing a meeting of Welverdiene, in the Transvaal, said his Government proposed to undertake a vigorous land policy, including a wholesale development of agriculture, which would make South Africa a rival of America in the matter of exports.

MR. HALDANE, speaking at East Linton, Haddingtonshire, said he firmly believed that before long England would take the lead in extending the franchise to women. In this respect he did not agree with some of his most valued friends in the Cabinet, but Mr. Balfour was also divided on the point from some of his most influential colleagues. It was therefore impossible to raise this as a party question.

AN Ordinance has been issued creating a German submarine flotilla, which is to consist of the submarines not attached to the Submarine School. The vessels at present undergoing trials are also excluded. A vessel of the fleet will be attached to the flotilla. The ordinance also decrees the establishment of a submarine school on board the special service ship Vulkan, to which the necessary submarines with a tender, will be attached.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

A NEW PROFESSIONAL.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, OCT. 7.

H. A. WILSON, of the Hallamshir Harriers, is the latest prominent athlete to forsake the amateur ranks. It is his intention to visit South Africa and Australia, and he has hopes of improving on his best performances. He ran well in 1908, when he won the one mile championship in 4 mins. 20 1-5 secs. and also created a record of 3 mins. 59 4-5 secs. in the 1,500 metres Olympic Games Trial. Ill-health has prevented Wilson from running much this season, but as he is only 24 years of age, he may still further improve on his best performances.

THE NEXT OLYMPIAD.

A feature of the next Olympic Games, which will be held at Stockholm in 1912, will be two events called the Pontathlon and the Decathlon. The first is an all-round competition consisting of 200 and 1500 metres running races, a broad jump, and throwing the discuss and javelin, while the second will consist of ten different events, well warranted to bring out the all-round ability of the competitors. It is to be feared that English athletes will not show up very well in these, but the Empire may find a useful representative in F. L. Luckman, of Montreal, who distinguished himself at the recent Canadian championship meeting by winning the 220 yards in 21 4-5 secs., running a very close second for the 100 yards in 10 secs., and winning the broad jump with 22 feet, and the 120 yards hurdle race in 16 secs.

SWIMMING.

Most sportsmen know that the crawl stroke has led to a great improvement in speed swimming, C.M. Daniels, of New York, having reduced the record for 100 yards to 55 2-5 secs. While he stands out alone among champions, the improvement has been general, and we now have boys and young women who could have won championships a few years ago. Only recently, H.E. Annison, of Croydon, won the 100 yards championship of London for boys under 16 years, in the fine time of 69 3-5 secs. and even this does not represent his best. More speedy swimming has been shown by F. Beaurepsire lately, the Australian winning a 200 yards race at Rochdale in 2 mins. 7 3-5 secs. He accomplished something better still at Manchester on Wednesday, when he just won a special 100 yards race from P. Radmilovic of Wales in 59 2-5 secs. H. Mayboom, of Belgium, and S. Dockrell, of Ireland, being close up.

SHOOTING.

In these degenerate days, when the Radical Socialists are trying to stifle Patriotism, it is pleasing to note that some of the fair sex occasionally set a good example to those who take no pride in Empire. An instance is illustrated by the result of the London and Middlesex Rifle Shooting Association meeting at Bisley last Saturday, when Miss Saxton beat all her male rivals and won with the fine score of 103 out of a possible 105. The conditions were 7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards with the service rifle, and while the score is not a record, it deserves mention.

FOOTBALL.

A well known writer recently drew attention to the luke-warm manner Association football is supported at the Universities, in comparison to the enthusiasm for Rugby. The chief reason for this is that many Varsity men take care not to enthuse over any game played by the masses, just the same as their mothers drop a particular fashion in hats when the cook starts to wear one of the sort. Another, and more creditable reason, is that by Rugby makes a stronger appeal to the fighting spirit, and it is nice to think there are still plenty of Englishmen who can feel delight in tucking a ball under the arm and charging through a number of opposing players, even though this means some hard knocks.

Saturday's Rugby matches were chiefly noteworthy for the splendid wins of the Harlequins over Richmond (38-0) and of Watsonians against Greenock Wanderers (40-0) and these two clubs again look likely to take the highest honours in England and Scotland this season. Another notable triumph was the 9 points to 3 win of Bristol against Cardiff, and the west of England club is evidently strong this year.

ASSOCIATION.

The leading teams in the League are now settling down, and surprising results will soon be the exception. Sunderland and Manchester United are now joint leaders, with 10 points for 6 games, this coming about through Sunderland only drawing when entertaining Bradford City. Both the Nottingham teams were doing very well until yesterday, when Preston North End gained a big triumph on visiting the "Foresters." Thus Notts County rank next to the joint leaders, with a total of 9 points for 6 games, and Middlesborough, with 8 for 5 matches, also stands high. The latter club, like Sunderland and Notts County, has not yet been defeated.

Clapton Orient had the better of the play in the match against Wolvernampton last Saturday, but the home team managed to score a lucky goal and so deprive the Orient of an unbeaten record. As Chelsea gained a big triumph on entertaining Bolton Wanderers, the Stamford Bridge club now heads the Second Division table with 8 points for 5 games, the goal average being superior to Clapton Orients.

The changes of Celtic retaining the Scottish League championship do not look very bright at present. The club narrowly beat Queen's Park on Saturday, but went down when visiting Raith Rovers, a newly promoted club, on Monday. Glasgow Rangers are now showing fine form, as instanced by a 2 to 1 win on visiting Motherwell. As Aberdeen only drew against Clyde, this let to a change in the leadership, "Rangers" now heading the table with 12 points for 8 games, while Aberdeen claim 11 for 7.

GOLF.

The eighth annual Professional Golfers Association, £240 tournament was brought to a conclusion at Sunningdale yesterday, and ended in a triumph for what is known as the younger school. The well known cracks were soon beaten, the best showing being made by J. H. Taylor and T. Ball. Neither survived the third round, however, Taylor going under to E. Hughes, of Chester, by 3 and 2, while G. Duncan beat Ball by 3 and 1. Duncan reached the final by defeating Hughes at the nineteenth, and J. Sherlock's success over E. Bannister, of Bamford, gained him the right to appear in the final. Thus a Scot and an Englishman were left to contest for the premier prize, the former being the most fancied. He started well, but Sherlock took the lead at the fourth hole, after which he always looked like a winner, being 3 up at the turn, and as in front at the end of the first round. Sherlock soon increased his advantage in the afternoon, and had made victory secure at the 30th hole when he held a lead of 8. The winner is 35 years of age, as against 27 of Duncan, so that the latter is more likely to improve.

THE TURF.

When the weights for the Cesarewitch were published, it was pointed out that Laughing Mirror, Elizabetta, Magic, and Verney, appeared well in. It was also suggested that the last-named represented a good long shot chance, and as he may now start favourite, possibly some of my readers may have profited. Laughing Mirror broke down, but the others are all very much to the fore, and have been well backed.

That wonderful sprinter Americus Girl has finished her racing career and will shortly be mated with Spearmint. The latter is now quartered at Major Loder's stud at Newbridge, Co., Kildare, and many of my readers will hardly need to be reminded that he won the Derby (though once regarded as the third string in the stable) of 1906, and followed this up by taking the Grand Prix de Paris, a race his grandfather Minting won twenty years previously. The mixing of the Americus Girl and Spearmint blood ought to lead to good results, as speed and stamina are well represented.

EXCITING RACING.

A feature of the Alexandra Park meeting was the close racing, the judge being unable to separate Hillside III, and Sunripe in the Hornsey Mid-Weight Handicap. An even closer thing was seen in the Wellbeck Selling Handicap at Nottingham, as Thunderbolt and Mariotto finished together, with Comique a head away, Thunderbolt winning the decider. The Nottingham Meeting also provided another dead heat, so close racing has been the order.

A BIG RACE.

There was an attractive programme for the opening of the Kempton Park meeting this afternoon, the Imperial Produce Stakes of 3,000 sovs. for two year old being the chief item. The critics thought highly of Prince Palatine, and Mr. Pilkington's colt proved equal to the task, with Sir T. Dewar's Braxted and Mr. Neumann's Melaqe as his nearest attendants at the finish.

IN GENERAL.

A 20 miles professional foot race at Wednesbury early in the week ended in favour of G. W. Gardiner, J. W. Kitchener being second, while J. Price of Birmingham broke down at 16 miles.

G. Gray, the young Australian billiard marvel, made another wonderful break on Wednesday, the total being 881.

The winter boxing season at the National Sporting Club opened on Monday, when a big muster of sportsmen attended the famous club.

Five well-known lawn tennis players will shortly embark on a tour to South Africa.

A six aside lacrosse tournament was held at Lord's cricket ground last Saturday, the honours going to Lee.

Gunner Moir and F. Drummond, have signed articles to box 20 rounds for £50 aside and a purse of £200.

E. Diggle made a capital break of 440 yesterday during the course of play in a match against Aikes of Scotland.

TRUST'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Reference to Committee.

AN ordinary meeting of the trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the Trust's offices, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board resumed consideration of the financial forecast submitted by the chairman, Mr. Dinshaw E. Watcha, in pursuance of a previous notice given by him, moved that all the figures should be enquired into by some actuaries in England.

In support of his proposition, Mr. Watcha said that the figures ought to be analysed in order to assertain whether the statement of the profit and loss was correct. As they were not experts in the matter and as the Municipality was to make good the loss, he thought it advisable for them to move slowly in the matter and have the figures analysed.

Mr. Nasoroji J. Ganadia seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim said that the only question requiring further consideration and enquiry was with reference to the schedule 'C' as the whole question rested on the Government contribution. He said that practically their income was Rs. 15,000 only. His second point was that the revenue they were deriving was by no means a Government contribution. The natural result was that income and the costs of management were to be deducted from the 23,00,000 arrived at by the chairman.

Mr. Ibrahim further observed that it had been stated that 85 per cent of the burden fell on the ratepayers and Government paid 15 per cent only. That question was to be determined also as it seemed to him that Government were bearing six or seven per cent only. He would, therefore, request the Board that by way of an amendment to this proposition they should refer schedule 'C' to the Finance Committee for favour of consideration and report with a view of determining the actual cost of management, reinstating the charges on the Kennedy Sea Fall and determining the revenue of the flats.

Mr. Cadell said that they ought not to delay as Government were waiting for their case.

Mr. Watcha said that they were not the servants of Government but were a body of the legislature and therefore, they must proceed in the matter like an independent body. He said that the Government were jotting them and he wished that a financial catastrophe would overtake them so that the Trust might be reconstructed on a very sound basis.

Mr. Ibrahim said that he did not wish to delay the matter in the least. If the matter went to the committee, the committee would sit from day to day and finish the matter in two or three sittings. Besides, in accordance with their previous resolution the forecast would go to Government. All he wanted to be done in the matter was that this should go to the committee and that the chairman should inform Government that the forecast has been under consideration of a committee appointed by the Board. If the committee arrived at a different conclusion, they could then send a supplementary note to Government. He submitted that on the face of the figures, a prima-facie case had been made out for further consideration and the board should therefore refer the matter to the committee.

At this stage Mr. Ibrahim's amendment was put to the vote and carried without any opposition. It was then put as a substantive proposition and passed.

The meeting was then adjourned.

A ROAD WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—On the representations of land-owners, residents and the public in general, sanction was given some time ago by the Local Boards to have a road constructed, connecting Mandapeshwar with the Bombay-Ghodbunder Road at Borivli on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Line, the persons concerned undertaking, in almost every case, to give land for the purpose, free of charge, in addition to the contribution paid in. The road is of great service to the public in general as also to the devotees who pour, in crowds, into Man dapeshwar to pay homage and veneration at the shrine there. An orphanage for Christian boys has been started there; a school may also be opened for day-scholars; Government are anxious to have the over-crowding in Bombay lessened. I need not say why roads are helpful in the matter. The road in question will certainly be a great boon, and I trust this letter will draw the attention of the authorities to the desirability of carrying out the work at an early date.—Yours, &c.,

N. B. TALIM.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

In the House of representatives at Melbourne on October 6, Mr. Batchelor moved the second reading of the Northern Territory Acceptance Bill, which has already been passed by the Senate. He said that the Bill embodied the agreement made four and a half years ago with South Australia for the transfer of the Northern Territory to the Commonwealth. Members would agree with him that it was time that this matter was settled. Already there was a movement in South Australia to repeal the agreement, and a motion to this effect had been tabled in the South Australian Parliament. The question of taking over the Territory had been discussed since before the days of Federation, and the opportunity of doing this now presented itself. He gave particulars of the rainfall of the Territory, and said that although mining was in its initiatory stage minerals to the value of £2,500,000 had been won. The control of the Territory by South Australia could hardly be said to have been a success, this being due to a variety of causes, although the principal one was its distance from the seat of government. Port Darwin was 3,500 miles distant from Adelaide by sea, while there was desert land between South Australia and the Territory. There was an arid belt right up to the McDonnell Ranges, where there was magnificent country, with a splendid rainfall. A railway had been built to Oodnadatta, with the idea of continuing it to Pine Creek

NEW VICEROY SPEAKS AGAIN.

THE PROBLEM OF THE STUDENT.

Social Treatment of Indians.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 25.

The Master of Trinity presided at a banquet given by Old Harrovians at the Savoy, in honour of Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.

The Archbishop of Canterbury proposed 'Our School' and the Earl of Crewe 'Our Guest'.

Lord Crewe believed that Lord Hardinge was in every way equal to the difficult task before him.

Lord Hardinge, replying, dealt with the position of Indian students in England. It was unfortunate, he said, that English and Indian students rarely mixed. The latter were thus exposed to evil influences. It was the duty of everyone to do everything to assist and protect them. He wished that a leaf might be taken from the practice at Harrow, where Indian boys were treated as perfect equals. He regarded the treatment of Indians as a question of Imperial concern. Lord Hardinge saw no reason to doubt the loyalty of the masses in India, and it was difficult to imagine that seditious crimes could be more than the action of a misguided few. He was confident that the unrest in India would disappear before the influence of sympathy and kindness.

DISASTROUS CLOUD-BURST IN ITALY.

Two Provinces Devastated.

RUSH OF MUD FROM VESUVIUS.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

Torrential rains accompanied by a cloud-burst have devastated the provinces of Naples and Salerno. A rush of mud from Vesuvius has partially destroyed the townships of Casamicciola, Catara and Torre del Greco. So far 26 bodies have been recovered from the debris. The roads and railways are interrupted, and the damage to property is enormous.

Refugees from Ischia declare that the mud is 24 feet deep. The baths at Casamicciola were overwhelmed, a number of bathers perishing.

Two warships are hastening to Casamicciola with troops, doctors and stores.

BIG STRIKE AT LISBON.

Troops Mobilised to Fetch Food.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

Reuter wires from Lisbon that eight thousand transport workers have struck. Troops and firemen have been mobilised to ensure supplies of food and fuel.

LATER,

Reuter telegraphs from Lisbon that the strikers demand two-third increase of pay. The Governor of the City has arranged a conference with the leaders.

M. VENIZELOS TO RESIGN.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

Reuter wires from Athens that the Chamber by 208 votes to 31 passed a vote of confidence in M. Venizelos yesterday, as demanded by him, but it is believed that M. Venizelos will still persist in dissolving the Assembly, the Government remaining in power.

PORTUGUESE MAIL-BOAT WRECKED.

British Subjects Drowned.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

The Portuguese mail-boat "Lisbon" has been wrecked a hundred miles northward of Cape Town. Seven British subjects among the crew were drowned, but the rest were saved. It is feared that the boat will be a total loss.

ANARCHIST PLOT IN PARIS.

Assassinations Threatened.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

Reuter telegraphs from Paris that a search is being made for the authors of the Anarchist circular threatening assassination of President Fallieres, the Ministers, the Prefect of the police and the Public Prosecutor. The Circular adds that the sentence of death will be carried out as speedily as possible.

LORD KITCHENER'S VISIT TO EGYPT.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

Lord Kitchener states that his visit to Egypt is purely private.

ENGLISH RACING.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

Cambridgeshire betting :—11 to 2 against Whisk Broom, 100 to 11 against Halcyon, 18 to 1 against Mustapha, 20 to 1 against Lady Vista, 25 to 1 against Buckwheat and Arranmore, and 100 to 3 against Tor Bay.

Scratchings:—Norman III, Rochester, Duke Michael, and Bell Rock.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

The latest Cambridgeshire betting :—8 to 1 against Mustapha, 100 to 8 against Lonawand, 100 to 7 against Yellow Slave, 100 to 3 against Arranmore.

The following have been scratched:—Book, Maid of Corinth, Buckwheat, Valens, Torbay, Melilla and The Story.

DISORDERS IN SOUTH PERSIA.

Government Seeking Money for Police.

CONSTANTINOPLE PERSIANS AND THE KAISER.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, OCT. 24.

Reuter understands that a few days after receiving the British Note, Persia opened negotiations with the Imperial Bank of Persia for a 5 per cent. loan of £1,200,000 for the conversion of a part of the debt and other Government purposes, including the policing of roads in the South.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that a meeting was convoked by the Persian Colony yesterday. A number of Turks were present, including several Deputies. Speeches were delivered, denouncing Great Britain's action in Persia, and a resolution was passed deciding to telegraph to the Kaiser, appealing for assistance to prevent the partition of Persia.

LATER.

Reuter telegraphs form Berlin that the official quarters are tranquil with regard to Persia and declare that Germany has no intention of interfering.

THE LATE KING OF SIAM.

Germany's Tribute.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* pays a tribute to the late King Chulalongkorn who was a friend of Germany. It says the Crown Prince would have been glad to greet him on his journey to the Far East.

DEATH OF SIR W. MEYER'S SON.

A Pure Accident.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

Theodore, the twelve year old son of Sir William Meyer of Madras, has been found dead in the school-room at Oxford with the ventilator cord round his neck. The inquest showed that death was purely accidental. He had evidently been playing with the cord and his schoolfellows sitting near had noticed nothing wrong. The jury voted sympathy with the parents.

PRINCE FRANCIS' FUNERAL.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

The remains of Prince Francis of Teck will be buried on Wednesday in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The funeral will be military, though the service will be private.

A memorial service will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral.

THE CRIPPEN MURDER CASE.

Trial of Miss Leneve.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

The trial of Miss Leneve before the Chief Justice at Old Bailey was opened by Mr. Muir for the prosecution to-day. The Court was crammed and crowds gathered outside.

TURKISH LOAN NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

Reuter wires Constantinople that the Rupture of Franco-Turkish loan negotiations due to France insisting on certain supervision of the Treasury, has been calmy accepted by the newspaper which protest that the Turkish friendship for France remains unaffected. The Porte has now turned to a big combination of German and Austrian banks anyhow for a temporary loan.

EUROPE'S SUGAR OUTPUT.

Record Production.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

Sugar statistics, published in Vienna, show that Europe's production in 1910 has been seven and a half million tons against six million in 1909, exceeding the record year of 1905-06 by half a million.

KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN.

Popular Demonstration at Valencia.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

King Alfonso and Queen Ena visited the workmen's model dwellings at Valencia. They were greeted with enthusiasm, especially in the poorer quarters. The town was en fete and a battle of flowers was held yesterday when Their Majesties were loudly cheered. The visit provoked a great popular demonstration.

A leading Republican said Queen Ena had won all hearts in Valencia and the popularity of the monarch had thereby been increased a hundredfold.

INDIAN DEPORTEES AT THE CAPE.

Return to Durban.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

The British Indians, not permitted to land at Cape Town, have returned to Durban on board the "Guelph." They are detained pending consideration of their application for admittance.

THE Henzada River bank has been washed away and the bazaar is in imminent danger if necessary precautions are not taken in time.

THE VETO CONFERENCE.

Likely Extension of Scope.

HOME RULE ON FEDERAL LINES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 25.

Mr. Fuller, the Liberal Whip, speaking at Rushden, said it might be necessary to extend the scope of the Veto Conference. He hoped delay would not exasperate the extreme Liberals.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, speaking at Wolverhampton, referring to the report that the Conference would meet again to discuss Home Rule, said he and his colleagues would have nothing of the kind. The Commons must fight strenuously against the two Front Benches nominating secret conclaves.

The *Daily Telegraph* and the *Standard* publish articles similar to the series of letters which have lately been appearing in the *Times* pointing out the feasibility of the Unionists accepting Home Rule on federal lines.

The *Daily Telegraph* says the Canadian influence has been largely responsible for bringing up the federal idea at the moment of crisis.

THE KARMAJOGIN CASE.

Discussion on Sedition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 25.

At the High Court Vacation Bench, this afternoon, Justices Holmwood and Fletcher were engaged in hearing the Karmajogin Sedition Case in which Monmohun Ghose, printer, appealed against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate convicting him under section 124 A and sentencing him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. In this case warrants were issued against Arabindo Ghose, editor, and the appellant for publishing an article headed 'To My Countrymen" in the "Karmajogin" in December last. As Arabindo was absconding, the printer was tried and convicted.

After the article was read Mr. Justice Holmwood remarked: We are unable to see where there is any attack on Government.

The Advocate-General, who represented the Crown, cited a number of cases in which the word disaffection was explained and said the writer imputed a wrong motive to Government in discussing Lord Morley's Reform Scheme. The writer said: "It is a monstrous and misbigotten scheme which had humilated my countrymen."

Mr. Justice Holmwood: Here he is attacking a particular scheme of Lord Morley and not the British Government.

The Advocate-General: But there is an imputation of corruption against Government. It is said corrupt judiciary.

Mr Justice Fletcher: Do you mean the High Court is a part of the Government of India? I think it is not.

The Advocate-General: The Officers of the judiciary are representatives of Government.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Does the policy of Lord Morley form Government?

The Advocate General: But the attack is in terms that it was deceiving the people. Criticism must not be immediate and must not impute corrupt motives.

Continuing the Advocate-General said the writer did not only refer to Lord Morley's scheme, but to the policy of the Government of India which gave it practical shape. Counsel then said the writer referred to corrupt police.

Mr. Justice Holmwood: He says if there is corrupt police, then one must organise our political efforts to change. That is not an attack on Government. If he had said Government appointed corrupt police, then it would have been an attack on Government.

Counsel then referred to the passage where the writer threatened to use boycott and said to advocate the use of boycott was an attempt to excite ill-will against Government.

Mr. Justice Holmwood: No No. The article is an attack on the moderates and says originally the Swadeshi Boycott movement was full of life and by the action of moderates it fell through. It is not boycotting Government.

Counsel then said that the writer observed that the reforms were not genuine.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: From his point it is not genuine initiation of constitutional progress.

Mr. Justice Holmwood: He says that it is not genuine initiation because it had not delegated any power of the Executive Government to control finance and other things to the people.

The Advocate General had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

RANGOON BUILDINGS ENGINER

Selection Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 25.

Out of the 226 applications, 200 of which were from Great Britain for the appointment of Buildings Engineer, Rangoon Municipality, on a salary of Rs.500 rising to Rs.800, Mr. H. M. Pritchard of Cardiff, an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, was appointed to-day on one year's probation. In case he refused, the offer was to be made to Mr. J. H. De Ballardie, Architectural Assistant to Sir Aston Webb, Consulting Architect to the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

PUBLIC SERVANT'S FRAUD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 25.

Mr, A. E. Brown, formerly Superintendent, Government Gardens, Allahabad, pleaded guilty this morning before the Sessions Judge to a charge of criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of some of Rs. 3,000 Government money, which the accused misappropriated. The sentence has been reserved.

AN UNLICENSED GUN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 25.

A impudent case in which a man had used an unlicensed gun for two years with discovery ended yesterday before the Magistrate of Faridpur. A Mahomedan of the village Parmeshwardy stated that Bhuena after using for two years an unlicensed gun left it with his neighbour, whose house being searched by the police it was discovered. Both owner and his neighbour were sent up, the former being sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 19 (F) of the Arms Act, and the latter was fined Rs. 20 for temporary possession.

VICEROY'S MASHOBRA HOUSE.

Proposal to Close a Road.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 25.

The following notice has been issued by Mr. Kettlewell, Deputy Commissioner, Simla, and Superintendent of Hill States. Notice is hereby given to the public that Mr. M. H. Harrison, C. S., Assistant Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, will receive and enquire into any claims that may be advanced to a right of way through the Retreat estate at Mashobra. He will hold his court at the Bayer on the 1st and 2nd November at 10 o'clock to receive objections. Objectors should bring with them clearly written statements of their objections and if they claim compensation they should state their claims, and the reasons therefor, and should produce any documentary or oral evidence on which they rely in support of their claims.

This notice refers to the proposed closing of a public road through the forest surrounding the house occasionally occupied by the Viceroy in the summer at Mashobra. Influentially signed protests by practically all the householders at Mashobra, and many residents in Simla are now under submission, strongly protesting against the alleged encroachment on public rights.

LATER.

The following are understood to be the facts of the case which has attracted some attention in which a right of way is claimed by certain residents of Mashobra and Simla through the grounds of the Retreat:—The Viceroy's country house at Mashobra is six miles from Simla. The road in question was at one time a hill path which afforded communication between villages in the interior on the East and the Simla-Mashobra Road on the West. Of late years it had been improved to afford access to the Retreat, but it is still an alternative route from the interior to Mashobra on the one side and between the interior and Simla on the other, and affords alternative access to certain Mashobra houses which have since been built. It has been complained of, however, by successive occupants of the Retreat for many years, interfering with the privacy of that property and as the Retreat is held by Government on a permanent lease from a local Hill Chieftain, the Public Works Department, have made two well graded routes to accommodate the traffic. One of these routes is on one side of the Retreat for the use of travellers between Mashobra and the interior and the other is on the other side of that property for the traffic between Simla and the interior. Access has also been arranged for the private residences aforesaid. This having been done, a notice has been given by the Deputy Commissioner of Simla that the road in dispute is to be closed and an officer has been appointed to hear such claims for compensation as may now arise.

The case on behalf of the closing of the road is understood to be (1) that the new roads offer at least as great facilities of access and attractiveness in the matter of shade and natural beauty of landscape as did the old one, and (2) that it is reasonable that the head of the Government of the country should be afforded such privacy as is compatible with the public convenience. The case of the complainants is that they are not being afforded equivalent facilities and that their rights are being interfered with. This is the question which is now *sub judice*.

DISASTER IN COCHIN HARBOUR

A Country Boat Lost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 22.

News has reached from Madras of shocking disaster which occurred at Cochin. Late on Saturday afternoon a country boat was entering Cochin harbour conveying as far as can be ascertained about forty-five coolies. About half way down the harbour she was struck by a cargo boat with the consequence that the whole of the passengers were precipitated into the sea. The ebb tide was running strongly out to sea, and despite the most strenuous efforts only five man were saved, leaving about forty to be accounted for. Up to yesterday morning, only one body had been recovered.

TROUBLES IN THE ASSAM HILLS.

Military Expedition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 25.

It has been decided to send during the coming cold weather, a small force of Assam Military Police from the Lakhimpur Battalion into the Dafla Hills, bordering on the Darrang district. The Daflas have been making themselves obnoxious for some time, and last cold weather they kidnapped some Assamese from Darrang. Mr. Noel Williamson, Political Officer at Sadiya, will go in charge of the expedition. Captain Sir George Dunbar, commandant of the Lakhimpur Battalion, will command the Military Police.

SCARE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 25.

There is excitement among certain sections of the native community on account of the approaching meeting of seven planets on 31st October, and serious catastrophes are prognosticated. A cyclone scare is exercising the minds of the residents at Masulipatam and news has been received here that people have begun to leave the place. Shopkeepers have closed the shops.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 25.

A despatch has arrived from the Secretary of State in connection with the conditions, on which pontage may be charged for the bridge, over the Dina river on the Barsi Light Railway to Pundapur.

NAWAB OF RAMPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 25.

The Nawab of Rampur has given sanction to pay from his State all expenses incurred at the Tibbi Conference of the Unani system of Medicine and Vaids, that holds its sittings during the last week of November at Delhi.

R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCT. 25.

R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" sailed for Durban last evening with 844 men of the 12th Royal Lancers and the South Wales Borderers together with several officers, non-commissioned officers and their families.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 21.

The Commander-in-Chief reached Lahore Cantonment on Tuesday morning by special train and drove to the Parade ground where he held a parade of all the troops in the Garrison.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

Examination of Magistrates.

THE further hearing of the Nasik Conspiracy Case was resumed on Tuesday at the Bombay High Court, before the Special Tribunal, composed of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Sir Basil Scott, the Hon'ble Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

Mr. Palsikar in his cross-examination yesterday by accused Kashikar was erroneously reported to have said that the policeman, who brought the accused had a ready written "yadi" and the accused was asked to sign it. What Mr. Palsikar said was that the police officer did not bring any "yadi" ready written, and witness did not ask the accused to sign it.

In reference to the point raised in regard to the admissibility of the confession of Shankar Soman, one of the accused in the first Nasik Murder Case, the Chief Justice said that the Court was not unanimous on the point and the Court had decided not to admit it as evidence in the case.

Mr. Vinayak Narayen Khopkar, Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, Nasik, examined by the Hon'ble Mr. Jardine said that he recorded the confession of accused Bharat on the 5th January.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thacker witness said that he had recorded the confession in the form of questions and answers. Witness told the accused that he was a magistrate.

The confession was allowed to go in.

Cross-examined by Mr. Setna witness said that no police were present when the confession of accused Bapat was recorded by him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadgil in reference to the confession of Gadkani witness said that no policeman brought a pistol to him while he was recording the confession of the accused.

Re-examined by the Hon'ble Mr. Jardine witness said that he did not administer any oath to the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thacker in reference to the confession of accused Patankar witness said that the accused made his statement voluntarily and he did not appear to have been tutored.

Cross-examined by Mr. Setna in reference to the confession of accused Chanwadkar witness said that after recording the confessions he did not give them to Inspector Kampte, but sent them on to Mr. Montgomerie, who had been specially appointed to try the case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista in reference to the confession of accused Paranjpe, witness said that Sarkarwada was not within his jurisdiction. The prisoners were sent up to him in reference to the murder of Mr. Jackson. The confessions were taken in the Sarkarwada.

Sheik Jalim, Inspector of Police, Nasik, examined by Velinkar, identified one Browning pistol and three bottles of acids found in the house of Shankar Vaidya in the course of the search made by him on the morning of the 23rd January. Witness also produced "panchnamas" of the searches he had taken of the other houses.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista witness said that Ankushkar and Joshi took him to the house of Ganu Vaidya.

Yeswant M. Karnik, Inspector of Police, Nasik, was examined by Mr. Velinkar in reference to the various searches he had made at different times.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista witness said that he knew the places where the accused were kept and as he had the arrangements of their food he saw them, from time to time. He did not take down the statement of accused Burve. He did not know that Burve was taken to Mr. Kopkar.

The Chief Justice intimated that Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday would be observed as Divalee holidays.

The Court then adjourned till Wednesday.

LAST NIGHT'S STORM.

Suddenly at 7-30 o'clock last evening the sky became dark and cloudy, and a strong gust of wind blew. A heavy downpour followed and the people who were out for an evening walk were drenched to the skin before they could run under shelter. Glass windows and doors, kept carelessly open, were violently shaken and hundreds of panes of glass were smashed before the servants could run to secure the shutters.

Many shouted for gharries, but they were not to be found, and those which could be got afforded but small protection. The monsoon curtains having been removed, the tramcars were useless as far as protection from rain was concerned. It was a sudden and altogether unexpected storm. The boats and tonies about the bunder were greatly troubled and a few capsized, but no loss of life is reported. Some trees fell near the maidan and the open spots were filled with leaves and branches.

A large number of gentlemen were weather-bound in restaurants and clubs, and a large number were late for their dinner. On the Apollo Bunder a stiff cyclonic wind was accompanied by a severe dust storm which old residents in Bombay of twenty-five years standing declared to be by far the worst in their recollection in this city. It cleared the garden of Green's Restaucant of visitors in about thirty seconds and filled the various hotels in this neighbourhood with dust. Hanging lamps on the verandahs were swung violently, pictures for safety's sake were hurriedly removed and all the doors leading to the inner rooms had to be securely fastened.

FIRE IN THE FORT.

AT 10-45 last night smoke was discovered issuing from the roof of the building of Messrs. Phipson and Co., Wine merchants, opposite the Government Dockyard. On an alarm being sent from the Dockyard to the Fire Brigades, engines from Fort, Colaba, Byculla, Gowalia Tank, and Babulla Tank arrived speedily. By 11-15 the fire was brought under control and by 11-30 it was completly put out. The origin of the fire is not known but it is presumed that it was caused by the fusion of electric wires. There has not been much damage except to a part of the roof. Furniture and carpets in the Natural History Society rooms were spoiled by the water. It is gratifying to see that the valuable collection of the Natural History Society was not touched by the fire.

Only the Fort and Colaba Fire engines were used and the Salvage Corps under Mr. Scallon in charge did valuable service by baling out the water from the building. Superintendent O'Keefe, and Police Inspectors Jeffries, Bodley, and Guider were present and helped to preserve order, as a large crowd had collected.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 25.

On relief by Colonel C. F. Willis, I. M. S. Lieut. Colonel J. W. Rodgers, I. M. S., has been directed to Ambala to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Sirhind and Jullundur Brigades, vice Colonel A. M. Crofts, I. M. S., on leave.

Nursing Sister Miss Berth Constance Beynon, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, has been permited to resign the service with effect from the 7th October.

Captain Sandes, R. E, is appointed to Thompson College at Rookee.

Major Beatson Bell, 32nd Pioneers, becomes Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Northern Army.

Brigadier-General Mercer joined his appointment as Inspector of Artillery of Southern Army.

Lieut. Shaw, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to the Home establishment.

Captain A.D. Murray, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 61 Coy. at Rangoon.

Colonel Dickey is appointed to command Royal Engineers, Lucknow Division.

Major W. A. Stokes, Assistant Director General of Military Works, is posted to the Quetta Division.

Captain D. Ogilvie, R E., is posted to Military Works, Secunderabad Division.

The death is announced at Jubbulpore of Lieut.-Colonel England, Royal Fusiliers on the 24th of October from hemorrhage of the brain.

GOLD MINES AT HUNGUND.

Exceptional Finds.

A correspondent writes:—We have been informed that the Hungund Gold Mines, which have been leased out lately from the Bombay Government by Khan Bahadur Seth Shapoorji Edulji Chenai of Shapurwadi, have been prospected. This shows that there were six trial pits opened out on six large old workings measuring an average length of from 150 to 350 feet and 50 to 80 feet in breadth and 10 to 20 feet in depth. All this trial pits at a depth of 20 to 30 feet have revealed old shafts sunk by the ancients. The old shafts are continued by the Superintendent to a depth of 42 to 80 feet lower down. On the northern section of the mines, two shafts were sunk to a depth of 42 and 50 feet respectively in a vertical direction. On the southern section No. 1 shaft was sunk to a depth of 52 feet, and at this level, this shaft revealed two double shafts which run vertically parallel to each other, with a centre wall of hard Hornblendic schist rock, which separates this double shaft. No. 2 shaft was sunk to a depth of 72 feet. No. 3 shaft was sunk quite perpendicularly to a depth of 60 feet and from which it turns East to an incline, this was followed by clearing debris and loose rocks to 20 feet, and at this point was found a stone leading to the surface, and covered up with debris. No. 4 shaft was sunk to a depth of 42 feet, and at a level of 30 feet struck an old drive, run due West. It is to be considered here that to strike in all these trial pits, all good old shafts of certain magnitude for deeper mining, and to touch the bottom of shafts to prove the mines is luck in mining works. Credit is due to the Superintendent in charge of prospecting operations, since the lessee has been saved much expense and labour, which will naturally be incurred in searching for one or two old shafts for deeper mining. When we touch the bottom of the shafts, or what the miners call, "Virgin ground," where the ancients ceased to work any further, we always find gold quartz. This treasure has been overlooked by the ancients to the luck of European capitalists.

In No. 2 shaft at a level of 32 feet, the Superintendent struck a drive on the eastern wall of the shaft and on following this drive to a fatnom, he suddenly came across an enormous quantity of ashes or burnt cow-dung slags of Hematite schist and burnt quartz, etc. were found mixed with the ashes carrying visible gold. The quartz being very hard the ancient miner had burnt it in order to get it softer so as to pulverize it for assaying. This drive was used as a furnace by the ancients for smelting gold. The main feature in this shaft is that the Hematite schist forms a vein rock along with quartz vein. It now becomes a proved fact that there are very rich gold lodes at the bottom of some of the shafts in this mining property, and none of the shafts have reached their bottom.

This gold property was discovered by Mr. M. R. Arokamy, F.G.S., M. I. M. E. E, on the Hungund band of the classified area of the Dharwar series. This chief auriferous deposit of India was reclassified and defined in 1906 by Dr. Malcolm Maclaren, D Sc, F. G. S., M. I. M. M., of Tasmania, and late Mining Specialist of the Government of India, Geological Survey. This Hungund band extends from Tavurugerry East in the Nizam's Dominions and Kaladgi West, and touches the river Ghatprubha in the Bombay Presidency. The gold property of the Khan Bahadur is situated in Hungund Taluk, the area is about 3 1-2 square miles, and there are 20 large old workings with about 50 workable shafts and numerous quartz reefs on the surface, the out crops running to a length of 10 to 25 feet, and 2 to 4 feet wide. All the veins and old workings on the northern section run north and south, and on the southern section run east and west. The veins that run north and south in a mine always give good result, and such is the case in some of the mines in the Kolar Gold Fields, and Hutti Mines in the Raichur Doab Gold Fields. On the northern section the surface veins, and the lode of the hanging wall, of old shafts, are blue quartz, with pyrites and ferruginous, and on the southern section are white and glassy, the lode on the walls of old shafts are yellowish brown and amber coloured, the private analyses of these quartz show 9 owts. per ton. The country towards this part of Bijapur district appears to be a thorough mining country and economic in value which will be described separately on another occasion.

This mining block of 3 1-2 square miles is called in Canarese "Kavali Gutta," which means, Kavali—to watch and Gutta—hill or ridge, and its full meaning is the "Watchers' hill." The tradition goes to say that those ridges were once watched by the Imperial Guards of the Vijaiyanagar Kingdom. According to modern scientific views, the ridges were watched in order to prevent the theft of gold, when the mines were worked by the kings of Vijayanagar, and, therefore, the Hungund Gold Mines pre-eminently stand from time immemorial amongst the gold producers in India.

TURKISH FOREIGN POLICY.

Disquieting Feature.

Paris, Oct. 6.

M. Jean Herbette discusses the new foreign policy that is taking shape in Turkey in a long article, from which the following extracts may be taken:—

"Nobody will believe that the King of Rumania took so momentous a decision (the alliance with Turkey) without first consulting his friends at Vienna and relations at Berlin. We are; therefore, justified in thinking that if this alliance caused difficulties to Rumania—if, for example, Russia, to help Bulgaria, were in turn to mobilise on the the Rumanian frontier, the Chancelleries of Vienna and Berlin would intervene, and call upon Nicolas II. to abandon the Bulgars, as they obliged him in March, 1909, to abandon the Serbs. So that the Turco-Rumanian agreement, which appears aimed at preventing a Balkan crisis, may provoke a European one.

"But the attitude of Turkish Government, which we endeavour to judge impartiality seems to us much more disquieting than that of the Rumanian. It is possible that Bukarest agreed to conclude the treaty in order to maintain peace but it is evident that Constantinople desired it in order to be able to carry on war. Was it a question of keeping Bulgaria passive so as to demonstrate against Greece with a view to a prompt settement of the Cretan question? That looked like the most probable idea. But where would Turkey have stopped when once started on such a promising path? If Bulgaria had been guilty of any imprudence would Turkey have hesitated long before marching on Philippopolis to solve the Macedonian problem in the same way as she could solve the Crettan by advancing on Larissa?

"If the preponderant authorities at Constantinople were decided on a forward policy, this eventuality could certainly not have escaped them. But they must have been well aware that an agreement with Rumania was worthless unless Russia was immobilised, and logically they must have thought of winning over Germany and Austria to their side. The adhesion of Turkey to the Triple Alliance is, therefore, the inevitable consequence of the system founded by Hakki Pasha in 'conversing' with Rumania. And we willingly believe, until we are shown proofs to the contrary, that if the Turks are not already bound by a treaty to Germany and Austria, it is solely because those two Powers did not wish it. Such are the reflections called up by the new shaping of Turkish policy, and it would be puerile to disregard them. But it would be equally so to hail them with indignation and curse Ottoman diplomacy. Whatever may be the mistakes of certain inexperienced politicians, the true interests of the Ottoman Empire remain bound up with those of France. Nor was it the Turks alone who made mistakes. By refusing this year to give a definite status to Crete, in spite of the efforts of the Quai d'Orsay, certain Governments played into the hands of the Triple Alliance, and, on the other hand, the Sofia Cabinet, which let slip the great opportunity of April 1909, has perhaps committed the blunder of not understanding that it is out of place to blow the trumpet when it is no longer possible to use the rifle."

The tone of this article, says the "Standard" correspondent, reflects more or less accurately French official opinion concerning the Turco-Rumanian agreement, which is generally looked upon as an underhand blow at France and England, and it may be added that the dilatory and vacillating attitude of England in the Cretan question, covertly alluded to above, is held to be largely responsible for driving the Turks into the arms of the Triple Alliance. Some of the hypotheses of the article, however, are merely conjectural, and it does not yet seem to be understood in France that Turkey is at length striving to have foreign policy of her own like other Powers, and claiming the right to seek alliances and assistance, political, financial, and military, where best it can find them. The sooner Europe grasps this fact the easier it will be for it, and especially for the dual entente to shape its own policy accordingly.

AERIAL WARFARE.

The Lesson of the French Manœuvres.

In an article on the French Army Manœuvres in Picardy last month the Military Correspondent of "The Times" points out that interest centred in certain special features, the most prominent of which was the military use of dirigibles and aeroplanes.

Although the French, like other people, have been impressed by the manœuvres of the earlier German airships, the best opinion in France has steadily held to the view that the dirigible of the rigid Zeppelin type—that is to say, with a metallic framework—is heavy, costly, cumbrous, and should not be imitated. French military problems mainly concern was on land. For tactical reconnaissance in the air on land frontiers, the experience of the recent past, and especially of the last two years ending with the recently concluded manœuvres in Picardy, has definitely established the superiority of aviation over aerostation. Nevertheless, tactical reconnaissance is not everything; and it is believed that for a long time to come there will be need for airships of both systems. General Bruu, who is one of the most confirmed believers in the future of aeroplanes, expressed the same opinion when discussing this subject in Paris with the writer. Those who believe that an enemy will be compelled to attack hostile airships also believe that the race will be to the swift, and that speed is a quality more precious to the military airship than any other. As aeroplanes have an incontestable superiority over dirigibles in speed, it is felt that for land warfare aeroplanes must from the bulk of the air fleet; but it is believed that it would be premature at present to create a military air fleet exclusively of a heavier-than air machines.

THE AIRSHIPS IN PICARDY.

General Bruu informed the writer that there would be no question this year of war in the air between rival dirigibles and aeroplanes, and that what he wished to ascertain was what the airmen could do, what they could see, and what they could report.

The dirigibles did not play a very prominent part in the proceedings.

No wind seemed too high for the aeroplanes, which were constantly seen throughout the week flying at a good height and piloted with the utmost skill and assurance. For height and speed the Blériots and Antoinettes divided the honours, while Farman and Sommer biplanes proved very satisfactory.

Two tactical reconnaissances were carried out in a Farman biplane by Lieutenant Side, of the Colonial Infantry, and Adjutant Menard, the former acting as observer and the latter as pilot. The value of their reports, which were afterwards said to be extraordinary and absolutely exact, cannot be overestimated. Each one completely unveiled and exposed the dispositions of the enemy, and placed the whole information at General Picquart's disposal in an incredibly short pace of time. In the first case the report was in the Red commander's hands by 7.34 a.m. In the second case the writer was with General Picquart overnight. The Red Army had been heavily attacked, and it was of the utmost importance to its commander to ascertain the enemy's intentions and dispositions at the earliest possible hour in the morning. General Picquart had ordered his outposts to keep touch with the enemy's front, his airmen apart, more he could not do to gain information, as the armies were in contact. Was Blue strengthening his attack on the Red left, had he transferred his strength elsewhere, was he coming on, or entrenching himself, or going back? These were questions to which in time of war it would be worth a king's ransom to have correct and timely answers. Lieutenant Sido's report showed at once that the enemy was in retreat, for only cavalry and reargards had been observed and General Picquart was consequently able to issue prompt orders for the advance.

These reconnaissances, which brought Lieutenant Sido promotion and his pilot the Cross of the Legion of Honour, were remarkable for their rapidity, accuracy, and precision, while the reports themselves were concise and to the point, telling everything that was necessary without embroidery. Lieutenant Sido declared that success in such a mission was an affair of eye and practice. A man who reconnoitres for the first time, he said, cannot distinguish things below him, and many flights are necessary before he can reconoitre the ground and find his way. With practice and good eyes, he added, one is rarely deceived, and he remarked that he did not use glasses. He found no difficulty, as his reports, show, in distinguishing arms and even the smallest units.

In the writer's belief the aeroplane, given a trained pilot and a skilled observer, must revolutionize the whole service of reconnaissance, and has already completely demonstrated its utility to armies. That aeroplanes will never supplant cavalry even for scouting, is certain, because by night and on misty days, or in very strong winds, the airship is out of court; but as a supplementary arm, for service perhaps three days out of four, no army will be able to dispense with it without grave disadvantage. So much at least the Picardy manœuvres have made quite clear.

There remain, however, to be considered the questions of vulnerability and altitude. The French opposed their own airships by machine guns mounted on swift motor-cars, and by their 75mm. field gun mounted on a 40-h.p. De Dion and arranged for high-angle fire. No great confidence was felt that either weapon was very likely to bring the aeroplane to book. Given reasonable height above the ground, the aeroplane, thanks to its great speed which is increasing every day, and to its power to rise and fall and twist and "jink," is about as hopeless a target for artillery as can be imagined, and a hit will probably be nothing better than a flake.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE group of buildings designed by Sir Aston Webb, R.A., which has been erected at the opening of the Mall into Charing-cross as part of the National Memorial to Queen Victoria, is now, says the "Times" practically completed. The scaffolding has already been removed, the roadway is being levelled and prepared; and apparently all that remains to be done in order that the new archways may be thrown open to the public is to remove some of the houses which still remain upon the north side of Charing-Cross.

The dispute between the Office of Works and the London County Council as to who shall pay for the cost of removing the buildings which still partly block the opening to the Mall has not, so far as the public are aware, been settled. When Mr. Harcourt was questioned upon the subject in the House of Commons in March last he stated that he anticipated that the Mall would be opened before the end of the present year, but he was "rather dependent on the work of the London County Council outside the confines of the Royal Park."

It may be recalled that when it was decided to improve the Mall as a portion of the National Memorial the question of the opening into Charing-cross was a subject of anxious consideration. The first idea was to pull down Drummond's Bank and continue the Mall in a straight line, bringing it out to the south of the statue of Charles I. and leaving the ground between Spring gardens and the Admiralty an ornamental open space. There were serious objections to this project, and it was abandoned, Sir Aston Webb then prepared the scheme which is now being brought to a successful issue. A slight turn in the road opposite the Admiralty gives a straight line from the new opening to the Strand. That Drummond's Bank is spared; but the removal of certain buildings on the north side, as already indicated, becomes necessary.

The buildings which Sir Aston Webb has designed, while primarily an extension of the new Admiralty, form at the same time a dignified termination of the Mall. The three archways in the middle provide for the traffic that may be expected when the roadway is opened into Charing-cross. The two outer archways will take the stream of vehicles passing in both directions, while the central one will be reserved for ceremonial occasions. The concave faces of the buildings form a circus on their front—one on the axis of the Mall and the other on the axis of the Strand. Incidentally they help to conceal the change of axis in these thorough fares. The southern block is to be occupied by officials of the Admiralty, and that on the north will contain the official residence of the First Lord of the Admiralty and a residence for the First Naval Lord. The Mall circus will form a handsome approach to the Admiralty and to the present London County Hall.

The opening of the archways and the unveiling of Mr. Brock's monument to Queen Victoria in front of Buck

POLICE COURT.

ACQUITTAL IN COCAINE CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Henry Campbell, Acting Chief Presidency Magis- ... of the case in which Inspector Lewis ... disp... charged Sheikh Hossain Sheikh Hussein with h... in possession of 874 grains of ... ... license, as the inst... ... without a ... Mr. ... ... of Abkari Inspector, Mr. Strip. ... arnings, pleader, defended the accused.

It appeared that the accused owned a house in Gh... Rumbharwada lane which was let out to others. One room in that house was vacant. It was not locked but only chained and was, therefore, open to any person. In that room 874 grains of cocaine were found in a black bag. Some wearing apparel, not belonging to the accused, were also found in the room. The accused was arrested and tried for being in possession of that cocaine without a license.

His Worship, in delivering his judgment, said that the evidence failed to show that the accused even lived in that house, that the contents were his, that the room was locked and that he had the key. His Worship observed that any tenant had access to that room and that possession was not shown. His Worship held that there was no presumption against the accused and acquitted him.

A FRIVOLOUS COMPLAINT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Henry Campbell, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Dhurandhar Parbhu with criminal breach of trust in respect of four embroidered caps worth about Rs. 36.

The accused was defended by Mr. Navalkar.

It appeared from the evidence of the complainant, Himatlal Tribhovandas, a merchant in embroidery, having his shop in Sheikh Memon Street, that on the 14th September last the accused went to his shop and took away four caps on approval and passed a writing to the effect that if he failed to return the caps by the following Monday, he would pay the price thereof. The accused did not return again, but a Marwaree with whom the caps were alleged to have been pledged for Rs. 16, brought the property to the complainant for ascertaining the value thereof.

The accused, in his statement to the Court, said that the complainant would not take back the caps though he was often requested to do so. He (the accused) was a respectable salesman and this complaint was made vexatiously.

Mr. Sykes informed his Worship that he had discharged the accused under the Police Act as he did not think that any offence was committed. The accused was re-arrested, however, as the Superintendent ordered him to proceed with the case.

After hearing the evidence, his Worship held that the complaint was frivolous and discharged the accused. The complainant was fined Rs. 50 for bringing a false complaint. The amount, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the accused as compensation.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. W. Dunlop, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Firnan charged Mannatalli Amiruddin with being in possession of a large quantity of opium and ganja on the s. s. "Ujjain" of the B. I. S. N. Company.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

His Worship convicted the accused on his own plea and sentenced him to 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and a fine of Rs. 150 with the alternative of one month's simple imprisonment on the second charge.

DESPOILED OF HIS VALUABLES.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Salway charged Currimbux Mirabux, Allabux Abdulla, Nurmohomed Abdulla, Allabux Hatemohomed and Ebrahim Kassim with having stolen a silver watch, a gold ring, cash and sundry articles, valued at Rs. 55, the property of Mr. Narayen Vinayak Kirtikar, a dentist.

The complaint was that at about 6 p.m. on the 18th instant, the complainant went to Pydownie where he was met with the first accused who told him that he was wanted by a friend of his. The complainant followed the first accused. He took him to a house situated in Falkland Road. They both went in an unoccupied room on the first floor. The complainant was asked by the accused to wait for a couple of minutes. The accused returning soon after with four other persons, who came and at once caught the complainant. The first accused then gave the complainant a box on his forehead and took out the watch, a golden ring and Rs. 10 in cash and afterwards let him go.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and ordered the first accused who was a boy of 15, to receive 12 stripes, the other being each sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

OIL WAR IN FAR EAST.

The threatened price cutting competition between the Standard Oil Company of the United States and other concerns engaged in the oil trade in Europe and the Far East, writes a "Standard" correspondent, does not cause surprise among persons who have a knowledge of the business and its ramifications, although it is in defiance of an agreement between the Standard Company and the Shell Transport and Trading Company for the maintenance of prices in their respective spheres. The capital of the concerns engaged in what promises to be a Titanic struggle amounts to about £200,000,000, there being behind the Standard Oil Company the wealth of the Rockefeller family and behind the Shell Transport Company the vast resources of the Rothschilds. The action of the Standard Oil Company is attributed to the fact that of late their exports from New York to India, China and Japan have steadily decreased, owing to the activity of the Burmah Oil Company in pushing their product to the exclusion of oil from the United States. American oils have suffered on account of the antipathy of the Japanese Government towards foreign enterprises and the general development of their own oil-fields.

Much excitement was caused on the Glasgow Stock Exchange by the threat of a price-cutting campaign. Glasgow is the principal market for the shares of the Burmah Oil Company, the most important of the Indian petroleum producers, and these were heavily sold, falling 4s. on the statement that the reduction of prices by the Standard Oil Company would apply particularly to the Far Eastern markets. The Burmah Oil Company, which is a Glasgow concern, has a total paid up capital in shares and Debentures of over £3,000,000, and for the last two years has paid dividends on its Ordinary share capital of 30 per cent. per annum. For years it has been engaged in a strenuous competition with the principal groups of petroleum producers for the control of the Indian market, but owing to skilful management has held its own well. No small degree of its success is attributable to the fact that it is protected in its home market by an import duty, which was raised in the early part of this year from ¢ anna to 1 1-2 annas per gallon. The company is precluded, however, from deriving any direct benefit in the way of the raising of prices from this import duty by an agreement which fixes the maximum prices at which its products are to be sold throughout India, but, incidentally, it adds greatly to its otherwise strong position by hampering the efforts of foreign producers to obtain control of the Indian market. The Far Eastern markets, comprising India, China, Japan, and the Straits Settlements, offer unusual temptations to petroleum producers in view of their dense populations, which are only beginning to awaken to the advantages of other artificial illuminants. United States, Russian and Rumanian producers are keen competitors with the Burmah Oil Company and the Asiatic Petroleum Company which is the Far Eastern representative of the Royal Dutch-Shell combine. The Asiatic Petroleum Company draws its supplies chiefly from Borneo, and is favourably situated for competing in the Eastern markets. Since the end of 1905 the keen competition in India between the Burmah Oil Company and the Asiatic Petroleum Company, the latter of which is also, of course, subject to the import duty, has been limited by an agreement fixing the minimum prices; but as it is now announced that the agreement which has subsisted for sometime between the Standard Oil Company and the Asiatic Petroleum Company has been cancelled, it is feared that ruinous competition in the Indian market will follow. The struggle for the control of the Eastern markets is likely to be a long one, as while the Standard Oil Company have been precluded from installing pipe lines and other modern equipment, it has organised a very efficient system of distribution by means of ... ..., ..., and river boats.

HUDSON BAY ROUTE.

Navigation Dangers From ... ice.

S... ... (N.F.), Sept 20.

... official report of the ... as of his expedition which has b... given to the public have naturally directed much attention to the possibility of the successful navigation of that region for commercial purposes. The general impression elsewhere appears to be that the feasibility of the route is substantially determined, but in this Colony, where practical problems arising out of the navigation of ice-cumbered waters are a matter of every-day study, the situation is regarded by no means so favourably, and there is much doubt expressed by Newfoundland shipmasters and experienced ice-voyagers as to where it will be found commercially feasible to utilise the Hudson Bay waterway. An evidence of the seriousness of this problem is afforded by the fact that, in its issue of September 13, the "Montreal Gazette" writes as follows:—

"Icebergs are once more making their presence felt in the Gulf, and yesterday the Saturnia, of the Donaldson Line, reported that she had met with a large one on her outward passage from this port, some 180 miles east of Belle Isle. The berg in question is said to have been in the track of the vessels using the Straits, and of great size. The signal service has issued a general warning to mariners, in view of the foggy weather now prevailing in those parts, to keep a sharp look-out for this unwelcome visitor."

Obviously then, since these bergs, which are described as menacing ocean travel, via Belle Isle Strait, must have come from the far north, and have passed across the mouth of Hudson Strait, which is 500 miles farther north, as the crow flies, it must be apparent that the difficulties of entering and leaving Hudson Strait under these conditions would be very greatly increased. Certain important facts stand out prominently when one considers this question of Hudson Bay navigation. The bay never entirely freezes over but is rarely clear of ice, floes and bergs being almost always found on some part of its vast bosom. It would, in itself, though, offer no serious obstacle to successful navigation were it not for Hudson Strait, the length of which is about 500 miles, while the width varies from 60 to 300 miles. This strait is absolutely blocked during the winter months by ice, which is forced into it from the Atlantic seaboard on the east and from the subarctic waterways on the west; as well as the ice which is actually formed by the process of freezing within its own areas.

ICE BLOCKED FOR SEVEN MONTHS.

This strait is blocked for at least seven months of the year, and the question of the navigability of Hudson Bay really turns upon the question: For what period of the remaining five months is it possible for steamers safely to traverse this floe-clad waterway? Canadian unofficial opinion is that it is safely navigable for four months and a half or four months at least.

In 1882-3-4 Canada despatched an expedition under Commander Gordon in the Newfoundland steamship Neptune, to inquire into the navigability of the Hudson Bay route, and the report of the officer in charge makes it clear that he did not consider the scheme feasible except for small steamers specially built to contend with ice. Nothing was therefore done in the matter until 1897, when another expedition was fitted out by Canada for the same purpose under the direction of Commander Wakeham, whose report, in the main, accorded with that of Commander Gordon. In 1903 still another expedition was sent into these waters under Commander Lowe, then director of the Dominion Geological Survey, and now the Deputy Minister of Mines at Ottawa, which, while not exclusively intended to deal with this matter, nevertheless found it included within its purview; and Commander Lowe's views on the subject were not radically different from those of the officials who preceded him.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE SITUATION.

The difficulty of the situation is set out by Commander Gordon in these words:—

"Having now made voyages in three years to Hudson Strait and having carefully examined the reports by the observers as to the formation and movements of the ice in Hudson Strait, I have the honour to submit this statement in regard to the navigation of these waters. In discussing this question I think it well to explain that I am not required to report on the commercial aspect of the question and whether Hudson Strait navigation can be made to pay, nor do I, in the seasonal limits given, mean to state that it is impossible for a ship occasionally to get in earlier or leave later; but, having carefully considered the subject, I give the following as the season during navigation may, in ordinary years, be regarded as practically for the purpose of commerce not indeed to the cheaply built freight steamer commonly known as the 'ocean tramp,' but to the vessels of about 2,000 tons gross, fortified for meeting the ice, and of such construction as to enable them to be fair freight carriers.

"These vessels must be well strengthened forward, should have wooden sheating, and be very full under the counter. The propeller should be of small diameter and be well down in the water, and I place the limit of size at about 2,000 tons, because a larger ship would be somewhat unwieldy could not make such good way through the lose ice, and, being unable to turn so sharply, would get many a heavy blow that the smaller ship would escape. I consider that the season for opening for such vessels will, on the average, fall between July 1 and 10. The position and movements of the ice I have already discussed, and need not here repeat.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

"The closing of the season would be about the first week in October, partly on account of the descent of old ice from the channel into the western end of the Strait, this old ice being rapidly cemented into solid floes by the formation of young ice between the pans, in which ice no ship, however-powerful, could do anything to free herself. At this time, too, the days are rapidly shortening, and snow-storms are frequent, though not of great duration. The tidal currents in Hudson Strait add very considerably to the risks of navigation. These currents vary in velocity from three to six knots per hour, and the uncertainty of this effect on ships has already been pointed out in the case of the Fury and the Hecla. I have myself, when fast in ice in thick weather, tried the ground log, and have made out apparently the rate and direction in which we were being carried, but in almost every instance, when we began to haul on the line, it found some ice beneath, and weights and line together would be cut.

"The last, and indeed the most serious, difficulty that I anticipate is in the faulty working of the compasses, especially about the critical ground of Digge's Island. Mansell Island can, in circumstances, be kept clear of by the lead, but about Digge's Island nothing but the most sleepless vigilance and the greatest care will save a ship from disaster. Steamships, built for the Hudson Bay trade, would be constructed largely of iron, and while it is admitted that it is theoretically possible perfectly to compensate and adjust a ship's compass, in practice it is found impossible so perfectly to adjust the compass of an iron ship. Indeed, supposing this to be done almost perfectly, the magnetic condition of the ship is subject to changes, both extensive and frequent, arising from so many and widely various causes, that only repeated observations for compass error can ensure adequate safety.

"In regard to the closing of the season, so far as obstruction from ice is concerned, the end of October seems to be the time when the heavy old ice comes down in force, and although in 1886 this ice was driven eastwards by a heavy gale and the strait remained open for some time longer, the temperatures have in November fallen so low, and the days have become so short, that the risks of navigation are seriously augmented."

This extract fairly summarises the difficulties in the way of successfully navigating Hudson Bay, difficulties emphasised by the fact that the steamer in which Earl Grey travelled found her compass useless on two occasions, it having swung round to the south pole of the apparatus and then stopped there, not resuming its normal position until some time afterwards. It is admitted by all who were on the ship that in order to make the route at all feasible for ocean steamers it will be necessary to provide a very extensive and costly equipment of lighthouses, fog alarms, wireless stations, and other adjuncts, which would be placed along both sides of Hudson Strait, and the use of which alone would ensure passing steamship a reasonable certainty of making their way in and out the strait. When to these difficulties is added the fact that navigation will be limited to small steamers, it can easily be seen that the problem of successfully navigating Hudson Bay is not going to be so easy as it looks at the outset.—Reuter.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND THE STATE.

The Coming Insurance Scheme.

In view of the Centenary celebrations of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, a correspondent discusses the position of friendly societies as affected by Mr. Lloyd George's state insurance scheme. There are, he says, over a million men and women attached to this society, the funds of which exceed 14 millions. In other words, the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows represent about one-six of the total membership of the friendly societies Great Britain, which look after the interests of about six millions working men.

Though British friendly societies have done a work the value of which can hardly be adequately described, the question is now being asked even by some of the workers in the societies, as to whether they have not now attained the zenith of their operations. It is a striking feature that several of the large societies during the last few years have reported a decline in membership. Various reasons have been advanced in explanation, apart from those of the formation of new societies and slate clubs. One is the increase of unemployment during the English winter months, a circumstance painfully apparent during the last decade. Members of societies, it is contended, have been reluctantly forced to discontinue their payments owing to lengthy spells of unemployment. Instances have been quoted in which even persons who have for years been regularly subscribing members have gradually dropped their payments owing to depression in their particular trade. It is true that some of the clubs have in specific instances extended their rules to the utmost limit rather than lose their unfortunate comrades, who, if they had been sick instead of unemployed, would have been in receipt of benefits. But such attempts cannot be described as other than inadequate.

TEMPERANCE BODIES.

One remarkable explanation of the decline in members that is given is that the temperance societies are partially responsible. While some of the large societies have been either standing still or going backward as regards membership, the temperance societies have progressed at an astonishing pace. Many men have been attracted to these latter organisations solely on the ground that if they are tectotalers they must belong to a benefit society supporting their principles. Certainly it is remarkable that out of 298 new branches registered in the country during 1908, 108 were affiliated to the Rechabites and 39 to the Sons of Temperance. This means that the two societies which represent strict temperance principles attracted in that year 49 per cent., or about half, of the total number of members drawn to all the friendly societies. Further proof is seen by the fact that the Rechabites, an order established in 1836, have gone on practically doubling their membership every ten years.

But the gravest cause of anxiety to friendly societies is the scheme which Mr. Lloyd George is evolving for compulsory State insurance. The great majority of members are dead against the idea of the Government taking over the provision for any form of invalidity or sickness insurance. Until now the working classes, they contend, have made provision for all who cared to join them even for those who are incapacitated from conforming to the rules and requirements of a sound friendly society. Even Cabinet Ministers are not, it must be admitted, as well able to express an opinion upon this important matter as those who have given all their lives to the development of true thrift among the working classes. No objection is taken by members of friendly societies to the trade union movement, but if the new State Insurance Bill which is contemplated has the effect of depriving the members of the friendly societies of the control and management of those bodies, then the future of benefit institutions is at once determined, as is the adverse vote of their members, when the Radical party go again to the polls.

A DELAYED CONFERENCE.

One ominous indication is given in the fact that though the leaders of the societies understood that they would be consulted before the proposals were introduced into Parliament, now it appears that such is not to be the case. They will be asked to give advice but not until the Bill is drafted. The difficulty experienced in inducing the Government to yield even to the smallest amendments is shown by the keen struggle experienced by the Unionists during the passing of the Budget. If the proposal to be introduced are such that the scheme will compete with the friendly societies, and these are passed, then again the future of the latter will be speedily determined. To supplant the friendly societies with a system of calculated, cold officialism would be to bring into existence a lifeless body while despaoning an entity full of vitality. Such is the opinion of the societies themselves.

The attitude of the Manchester Unity and societies generally towards the State may be briefly stated. They accept any persons as members who are in fair health; but to take in those who are infirm would involve a liability which would bring the contributions necessary to meet the cases to an amount which their members could not possibly afford. Therefore if the State be desirous of coming to the rescue of any class, let it be, that say, the class who cannot help themselves. They would be prepared to open out their branches so that they might be the medium through which the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be able to reach the unfortunate people who could not be allowed to enter without such a subsidy.

One further point for apprehension, provided future legislation is based upon these grounds, is that the Government may too closely imitate the methods adopted by foreign Parliaments as regards insurance against sickness. Continental friendly societies have never been conducted in the same spirit of that governing the great friendly societies of this country. The initiation, on the Continent, as a rule, has come from the Government. Foglan societies have needed no coaxing or coercion from Parliament in the matter of caring for the working classes. Their work has been spontaneous. English societies believe they are capable of working out the salvation of the working classes, and object to being regarded as a means to the end of the Government. Rather, it is felt it is the Government which is about to act as a means to the end which was in view at the inception of the friendly societies. There is still a magnificent future before these organisations if this view is not overlooked in the possible hasty legislation which will shortly be enacted. Whatever happens, it is improbable that the Government will establish another non-contributory system on the lines adopted in the passing of the Old Age Pensions Act. The tremendous task of raising the money by means of the recent Budget will not again be faced by the Radical party in a hurry. Therefore it seems certain that they will fall back on the contributory policy advocated by Unionists and hitherto condemned by the Government's supporters.

BURIED RIVERS.

It is hard to realise, in these prosaic days, that wide and picturesque rivers once flowed through many a thoroughfare in London. For centuries most of them have been out of sight; and it is only by some accident, such as the construction of a "tube," a subway or a sewer, that one of these historic rivers is tapped, and, for the hour, brought back to sight and mind; and even then the circumstance is only briefly recorded in a corner paragraph in some newspaper, if recorded at all, and quickly forgotten. An example of this passing notice occurred only a few days ago. Mention was made of a once famous river having been discovered, the historic Tigris, which lies buried more than twenty feet below the roadway. Hard by the Elephant and Castle a subway is being constructed, and while the excavations were going on the waters of this river were unexpectedly encountered, and over a hundred thousand gallons are being pumped out daily. They are the waters that Canute used for his trench when attacking London in the 11th century. By this manœuvre he contrived to form a connection for his little fleet of vessels with the Effra, another now buried river in the same neighbourhood—a stream which flows along in perpetual night through London instead meandering as of yore through green fields, "gilded with heavenly alchemy." Not far distant from these two buried rivers are two others, the Quaggy river and the river Pool, the latter entering the Thames opposite the Isle of Dogs.

Many records of momentary glimpses of these buried rivers in London have been preserved. About a century ago a glimpse of the Walbrook was brought to light as it trickled among the foundations of the new buildings of the Bank of England, and on another occasion the same river made itself apparent for a brief spell, while a vault was being dug at a corner of Bread-street. How picturesque this same river must have appeared in the earlier days of the Romans, when British maidens tripped nimbly down the steps to the water's edge to fill their jars of Kentish pottery! In those more romantic days the riversides were the favourite sites for villas. Quite recently, indeed, the tessellated floor of a villa was unearthed; it was discovered some forty feet below the present thoroughfare. All along this river's winding course, from the marshes beyond Moorgate to the Thames, evidences of wealth and luxury of dwellers upon its banks have been frequently brought to light. The west side of the parish church of St. John-upon-Walbrook stood beside the stream, near Horseshoe Bridge, a bridge over the river in Horse-bridge-Lane. The church on the east bank—St. Stephen's—may still be seen, standing at the corner of Walbrook-street, one of the finest among the many fine old city churches. This famed river was buried at last—arched over with brick and paved with stone—so that all traces of it have been lost. Its very existence is seldom thought of, except among the students of topography, who love to stimulate the imagination with mental visions of these vanished landmarks—or water marks, more strictly speaking—of bygone days.

Not far from the river Walbrook ran the Langbourne, from the north-eastern corner of the city, all along the northern front, except where a thoroughfare crossed it near the site of Rotolph-lane—a thoroughfare parallel to Gracechurch-street. Vestiges of roughly constructed buildings have been unearthed at various times on the banks of this river, and these vestiges have led to the supposition that the village of Dowgate occupied this spot.

But of all the buried rivers of London, the most famous was no doubt the river Fleet. It was navigable to King's Cross in the time of Edward the First. Ship-court and Seacoal-lane, which have now disappeared, were well-known landmarks when the Fleet was a harbour. It was once known as Turnmill Brook. This name was at one time highly appropriate, for until little more than a hundred years ago it gave motion to numerous flour and flatting mills. In the time of Elizabeth, the neighbourhood of the Fleet was covered with gardens in many parts, more especially round about Clerkenwell. From its source, as dampened it flowed past the Gospel Oak, skirting the slope of Kentish Town with Camden Town on the right, and so it reached St. Pancras, a deserted space far away among unfrequented fields. It is here that the river Fleet begins to enter the "long deep valley," as it was called, a valley now transformed into the busy thoroughfare of Farringdon-street; and from thence it never emerges until it falls into the Thames.

Like the river Fleet, two other rivers, at one time of some importance, had their rise in the north of London—the river West Bourne and the Tyburn River. The West Bourne originally fed the Serpentine, but it now flows underground into the Thames near Millbank. The source of the Tyburn is not far from the Swiss Cottage, on the first slopes of Hampstead; thence it flowed for a few hundred yards through the Regent's Park and across Marylebone-road; in fact, a bank of the Tyburn was situated on one side of Marylebone-lane. The river then ran close to Mandeville-place, over Wigmore-street, and approached Oxford-street at Gee's-court. Then its way tented a little to the west, through South Moulton-street, and across Brook-street by Avery-row to Grosvenor Mews, reaching Berkeley-square at the foot of Hay Hill. Here the Tyburn again turns further westward, and only enters the Green Park at Engine-street (now known as Brick-street), whose very name would seem to indicate the existence of a water-wheel at this spot in the remote past. It is a curious fact that, while crossing the Green Park, a phantom-like vision of the Tyburn has occasionally been seen, after sunset, even in the present day. It takes the shape of a line of mist, clearly revealing its existence in its grave below the green sward.—"The Globe."

STRANGE CHARGES AGAINST A VICAR.

A Consistory Court was held at Leicester during mail week by the Chancellor of the Diocese of Peterborough, to investigate charges of immorality against the Rev. Edmund Christopher Hudson, vicar of Sutton Cheney, Leicestershire. The Bishop of Peterborough, who is nominally the prosecutor was represented by Mr. P. V. Smith; the defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Smith said the evidence would show that the rural dean had only done his duty, and had acted in the interests not only of the Church but of public morality. There were in all five charges but practically they amounted to two, the first being that the defendant lived with a woman as his wife without having been married to her; and the other, the very extraordinary charge that he went through a ceremony of marriage with this woman which was absolutely illegal and void. Those charges were aggravated by the fact that the defendant had already a wife living. Usually in similar charge the defendants did their best to prove they were uncalled for but in the present case the person charged not merely confessed the charges but gloried in them.

Evidence of the defendant's legal marriage was given and several witnesses testified to the defendant's living with the French woman from 1905 to August last and of seeing him in her bedroom partially dressed. On being asked by one of the witnesses if he was married to the woman, he replied "No; I shall be in the course of four or five days."

George Abell, one of the churchwardens of Sutton Cheney, said that in consequence of hearing rumours he spoke to the defendant asking him if it was true that he was married to the French lady he had brought home. Mr. Hudson replied, "Yes, we were married at Hinckley in a private house." The witness then asked him if his first wife were still living, and he replied in the affirmative. The defendant further stated that he had not obtained a divorce, and did not intend to obtain one.

The defendant asked by what right Mr. Smith put prurient questions.

The Chancellor.—The questions are quite legal.

The defendant.—Unquoubtedly, but not quite moral.

The defendant was called upon to produce the document purporting to be the contract of marriage, but declined to do so, adding:—"I do not acknowledge the authority of this anti-Christian Court, and I declined to obey its mandate."

The defendant, in the course of a long statement, said he did not dispute that he and the lady in question had lived as man and wife in a Scriptural and honourable way, but he did deny that he had been guilty of any Scriptural immorality, or that he had done wrong to any human being. The laws of this land had no power to decide what was morality.

After a short deliberation with the assessors, the Chancellor announced that the Court were unanimously of opinion that the charges of immorality had been proved, and that the defendant had been guilty of them. He found as a matter of law that these charges came within the meaning of the Clergy Discipline Act. He would report accordingly to the Bishop, and also what sentence should be passed.

BOXING AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 25.

A four round exhibition spar between Chapman, late Sergeant of "G" Battery (light welter and middle weight champion and present holder of the 9th Division middle weight championship belt) and Lce. Corpl (Gipsy) Smith, Lincoln Regiment, (heavy weight champion of India 1906, 1907, and 1908) was the attraction at the boxing tournament last night. Chapman was extremely clever in his sparring, and "Gipsy" very good with his left. It was only after an extra round had been fought that the spectators were satisfied.

Bombardier Chandler, of "X" Battery, then won a four-round contest from Private Foley of the Cheshire Regt., and Bombardier Begge, of "O" Battery, beat Piper Taylor, of the Cameron Highlanders, in the semi-finals of the middle weights (open to India).

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wentworth says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

The rainfall has been moderately to heavy in the north Madras coast and in the extreme south: The depression is appearing over the South Tenasserim. The rainfall has been nearly general in Madras and fairly general in Bengal Coast, the south-east of the Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and the Malabar. There has also been a few falls in Konkan, South Bombay, the Deccan and the Mysore. The principal amounts are:—Jeesore and Gopalpur, one inch; Vizagapatam, three; Cocanada, one and a half; Musulipatam, four; Nellore and Tinnevelly, one; Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Madura, two; Ootacamund and Koonikanal, one and a half.

Forecast.—The dimmution of rainfall on the North Madras Coast.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 25th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the north-west Punjab and normal over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal except for a defect during night at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air generally contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The average amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is in defect at Kotah; night temperature is also below the average at most places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are almost clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature during day is normal while it remains generally low at night.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0·11" of rain. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is either equal to or above the average. Maximum temperature is in defect at Raipur; minimum temperatures has risen and is now in excess at Raipur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately to heavily clouded in the south Konkan. The moisture in the air is normal or in defect. Day temperature is normal: night temperature is below the average at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad records 0·26" and Bijapur 0·14" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air has become damper than usual in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. Temperature is normal except for a defect during day at Aurangabad and at Malegaon and Poona during night.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the Coromandel Coast and in the Madras Deccan and local in south Hyderabad, the south Bombay Deccan and in Malabar; Masulipatam has had 3·57", Trichinopoly 2·26", Coimbatore 2·28" and Calicut 0·51". Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme south, on the north Coromandel Coast, the adjacent parts of Hyderabad, and the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is probable in the south of the Peninsula, on the north Coromandel Coast and in the Madras Deccan. A few falls may occur in the south Bombay Deccan and also in the south Central Provinces.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (24th Oct)	84·6	69·1	...	0·0
Jask	91·9	73·3	...	0·0
Muskat (24th Oct)	96·3	76·1	...	0·0
Multan	91·8	62·0	...	1·64
Rawalpindi	85·9	50·9	...	26·3
Lahore	92·4	60·2	...	11·2
Sirsa	92·8	55·6	...	8·15
Ambala	86·5	52·0	...	28·29
Delhi	85·7	67·4	...	29·16
Agra	89·0	61·5	...	30·23
Mainpuri	86·8	59·0	...	23·58
Jhansi	88·5	64·5	...	29·69
Cawnpore	87·7	58·0	...	27·24
Allahabad	88·6	62·0	...	28·28
Jacobabad	95·6	57·8	...	2·36
Karachi	89·0	71·0	...	12·16
Ajmer	87·9	53·2	...	16·89
Jaipur	90·2	57·1	...	16·59
Kotah	88·0	61·6	...	29·71
Bhuj	93·6	65·5	...	20·42
Dwarka	84·3	66·7	...	13·78
Veraval	94·1	66·3	...	17·30
Rajkot	92·5	59·0	...	33·27
Jamnagar Farm	93·6	61·0	...	26·42
Surat	92·1	68·6	...	36·26
Ahmedabad	91·4	66·7	...	25·41
Deesa	98·3	58·4	...	22·26
Neemuch	87·5	55·8	...	31·00
Indore	88·6	56·1	...	34·25
Jubbulpore	82·3	64·3	...	46·04
Saugor	83·6	63·0	...	36·57
Hoshungabad	86·6	63·4	...	54·45
Khandwa	87·2	64·1	...	26·33
Akola	90·2	66·1	...	34·24
Amraoti	87·8	66·3	...	38·04
Nagpur	88·1	68·8	...	54·26
Chanda	86·5	72·0	...	47·47
Raipur	81·7	72·1	0·11	62·57
Bombay	89·3	72·5	...	67·24
Ratnagiri	92·3	68·4	...	84·61
Mahableshwar	84·5	72·2	0·01	82·37
Karwar	88·3	71·0	...	112·55
Malegaon	86·9	56·6	...	28·63
Ahamednagar	85·9	61·0	...	33·65
Poona	87·5	59·8	...	29·43
Sholapur	88·8	70·9	...	27·67
Bijapur	87·7	70·2	0·14	20·49
Belgaum	82·8	67·6	0·07	37·60
Aurangabad	85·2	68·2	...	31·04
Nizamabad (Indur)	84·4	69·7	...	41·00
Hyderabad	82·3	70·7	0·26	23·24
Mangalore	87·3	71·8	...	105·88
Calicut	84·3	74·6	0·51	93·41
Cochin	85·7	76·3	...	80·96
Cuddapah	86·0	75·0	...	22·20
Masulipatam	76·3	73·7	3·57	42·59
Bellary	85·0	70·3	0·12	17·43
Cuddapah	81·2	72·1	0·22	38·04
Madras	84·5	75·0	0·02	22·11
Bangalore	78·3	64·8	...	37·39
Coimbatore	84·4	69·2	2·28	11·93
Trichinopoly	88·6	71·3	2·26	26·60
Negapatam	84·5	75·0	0·42	27·05

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 25th October was 29·883 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 6 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE AUTHOR OF "LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET."

Miss Braddon was seventy-three during mail week. Her first novel appeared fifty years ago, and she has written continuously ever since. "I suppose," she said some years ago, "that every young writer starts with an ideal author. Bulwer was mine. He undertook to correct and criticise my first story and from both him and his son I received many charming letters. The late Earl wrote me long criticisms of almost every book I wrote; not mere complementary letters, but fault finding letters, pointing out where he thought I was wrong, and—being very generous, of course—what he thought were good points in my work. I dedicated 'Lady Audley's Secret' to him. He was the first author of any note to give me any real encouragement." On the other hand, Miss Braddon declared that Dicken's had given her more pleasure than any other writer.

MISS BRADDON'S FIRST LITERARY CHILD.

When Miss Braddon, was asked some time ago as to her first appearance in print, she replied, "To the best of my recollection, the first thing of mine that ever appeared in print was a song in the seventeenth century style, that was published in the "Beverley Recorder," in May 1857." This first printed effort of the prolific and popular authoress, which was entitled Rest, and signed "Mary Seyton," consisted of four verses, and opened thus:

All joys on earth have we,
All fears on earth we see,
All cares on earth there be,
But never rest.

The veteran novelist is still at work. Her latest story, "Beyond these Voices," will be published immediately by Messrs. Hutchinson.

TITLED SCHOOLBOYS.

Eton appears to have this term more than the usual number of titled pupils. In addition to two Princes—George of Teck and a son of the late King of Siam—as many as sixteen peers or heirs to peerages figure on the school-list, including three sons of dukes, one of a marquis, and eleven sons of earls. It is interesting to note that these fortunate Etonians are either owners of, or heirs to, fifty-three titles of peerage, covering every degree from baron to duke, and that they will one day, if they survive, be lords of something like 680,000 acres, an area nearly four times that of the county of Middlesex, in addition to forty-two "lordly pleasure-houses" in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Two of them alone, the Marquises of Hartington and Titchfield are heir to a dozen titles and to 370,000 acres of land, while three of these titled schoolboys are already in the enjoyment of earld

BY THE WAY.

A JUDGE'S STORY.

Judge Austin, who was among the guests at the Law Society's banquet at Bristol, told a story which shows the power of a woman's tears in a court of justice. One miserably cold night, at the close of a long sitting in the Bristol county-court, a poor, shivering woman, with an ill-clad infant in her arms, asked Judge Austin to stay the execution of a warrant against her husband. Tears poured down her cheeks as she told a piteous story of want, and his Honour at once complied with her request. Drying her eyes, she thanked him for the boon. As she passed out of the court she winked at the policeman at the door, saying, "Head the old chap that time!"

THE RESIGNATION OF LORD COLLINS.

The resignation of Lord Collins of his office of Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, which Reuter has already announced, will, the "Law Times" states, be received by the profession with a sincere feeling of regret. During the nineteen years he has been engaged in judicial work, as a King's Bench judge, as a Lord Justice, as Master of the Rolls, and as a Lord of Appeal, he has," our contemporary adds, discharged his judicial duties with a fide sense of courtesy and a pleasing touch of humour, which have secured for him the intimate regard of all those who have practised before him. Like the two newly appointed judges, Mr. Justice Eldon Bankes and Mr. Justice Lush, he bears an honoured name in legal annals. One of his ancestors, Henry Henn, was Lord Chief Baron of Ireland in the reign of Charles II.; a nearer relative, Jonathan Henn, defended O'Connel at the famous State trial.

THE AUTHOR OF "HOME SWEET HOME"

"Scribner's Magazine" has been particularly fortunate in its literary finds. It now begins in the October number a series of letters that passed between Washington Irving and John Howard Payne. This intimacy of the authors of "Rip Van Winkle" and "Home, Sweet Home," has been almost untouched in literary narratives. The letters are edited by a grandnephew of Payne's, in whose family the correspondence has remained unknown for many years. Payne's talents and inclination indicated probable success in a stage career, and having secured an engagement, he made his debut at the Park Theatre in New York in February 1809. He had great success, and notes in his diary, on the first anniversary of his debut, that his profits for the year had been 10,000dols., which had enabled him to relieve his father's financial difficulties, and at the same time provide himself with a good equipment for his professional career.

FRESH FIELDS.

In 1812 Payne determined to try fresh fields, and sailed for England to seak his fortune in the London theatres. But his popularity did not increase with passing time, and he translated and adapted a French play which was successfully produced at Drury Lane, under the title of "The Maid and the Magpie." For the next fifteen years, until his return to America, he devoted himself mostly to this kind of work. In 1819-20 he attemped the management of Sadler's Wells Theatre, but failed disastrously. In 1823 while in Paris under contract to supply operas and plays to Covent Garden he wrote the libretto for an operetta, "Clari," the music being furnished by Sir Henry Bishop. A song being later required for one scene in the opera, he wrote "Home, Sweet Home," and suggested the music, which Bishop so well fitted to the words. 'How successful that song has been all the world knows.

LONDON AND THE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

In connexion with the National Chrysanthemum Society's Exhibition at the Crystal Palace to-day it is interesting to recall how closely London is associated with the "Queen of Autumn Flowers." The first specimen of the chrysanthemum known to have been grown in England was reared at the Botanic Garden Chelsea, in 1764, and the flower's rise into popularity nearly a century later was due chiefly to the establishment of the Stoke Newington Chrysanthemum Society, which held its first exhibition in 1846. The society (though not actually the first, for a Norwich society was founded in 1843), served as the model for almost all similar association and as a school of chrysanthemum culture for the whole world.

PETS OF THE PUBLIC.

A visit to the Chestnut Avenue in the Regent's Park, writes a London correspondent, will give a charming little exhibition to all lovers of natural history. The pair or so of Russian squirrels which a few years ago colonised the park from the neighbouring territory of the Zoo have increased and multiplied in a most satisfactory manner. Any sunny afternoon the brighten-eye little creatures may be seen scampering across the turf to the iron palings, where a sympathising and admiring public offer them entertainment in the shape of little bags full of nuts. The squirrel approaches without showing the slightest sign of fear, puts his delicate little paw into the bag, takes out one nut, and sits nibbling it to the delight of a crowd of nursery-maids and children.

A PROVIDENT DISPOSITION.

The squirrel is, however, well known to be of a provident disposition, so after he has satisfied his immediate wants he takes the nut, scrapes a little hole amongst the fallen leaves, and buries the dry morsel as a provision for winter consumption, or at all events for a time when there is no longer a generous public at the railings. The squirrels seem to have lost their shyness and timidity in a most remarkable manner. Not only children inspire this spirit of confidence. One man who was sitting on one of the free seats held out a nut in his hand, a squirrel immediately swarmed up the seat, jumped on the man's shoulder, ran down his arm, seized the nut, and nibbled it whilst sitting at the back of the man's head. The Russian squirrel is grey, and not red like the British species; its brush is larger and its eyes equally bright.

"BIRD WATCHING IN 1910."

This is the title of an article in the current number of "Bird Notes and News" (23, Queen Anne's gate), which gives an interesting account of some of the work carried on through the Watchers' Fund of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. Details have in many instances to be withheld in order that the haunts of rare species may not be made known; but watchers have been employed with excellent results in Scotland, with the Shetland Isles, Wales, and various districts in England. An earnest appeal is made for support to enable further safeguarding of bird sanctuaries and breeding-grounds.

THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

In the spring of this year it came to the society's notice that an illegally taken golden eagle was being advertised for sale in Scotland, and the Procurator-Fiscal for the country was accordingly communicated with. In reply he said that he had caused the bird to be set at liberty. Later on six eagle's eggs were advertised, and it was ascertained by the society's inspector that these were taken in the same county. The dealer and the keepers who took the eggs avowed ignorance of the law, but the eggs were given up. No prosecution was, however, instituted.

FAUNA OF BURNHAM BEECHES.

The Editor of the 'Country Home,' in a beautifully illustrated article in the current number of that magazine on the Pollards at Burnham Beeches, says visitors to the Beeches can never fail to find them a source of delight and of joy. The birds in themselves are sufficiently numerous to attract attention. Squirrels are in plenty, though rabbits are practically unknown, as they have not been encouraged, owing to the damage which they do. Stoats and weasels are not common, while among reptiles is mentioned the adder, which occurs occasionally, and the quickly running viviparous lizard, which is found in some numbers in one spot at least.

IS PREMATURE BURIAL LIKELY?

Dr. J. Johnston Macgregor, in discussing the question of premature burial in the "Baby's World," holds that it is very unlikely. "After long experience, involving the sight of several thousands of deaths, we have no hesitation at all in saying that the appearance of deaths is as different from the appearance of life as darkness is from light." It is perfectly true, Dr. Macgregor goes on to remark, that many children after death has taken place, especially if it has occurred from a sudden ailment, may to inexperienced eyes have an appearance of life, but no trained person can mistake life for death. "Furthermore," he adds, "there is not the very slightest evidence that premature burial—that is to say, burial before death has taken place—has ever occurred in recent years, and it is exceedingly doubtful if it ever occurred at any time except by deliberate intention.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A correspondent, "Etrusco," refers us to last year's volume of "Notes and Queries" for a quotation from that chapter of "Rasselas" relating to human flight, to which allusion was recently made in this column. Moreover, he does more; he puts his finger on an allusion to human flight in Dante's "Inferno." In the 29th canto the poet and his guide come upon two men afflicted with what may be mildly described as some monstrous form of eczema, who ply their finger nails upon their own bodies with a vigour which no groom currycombing his horse for an impatient master ever excelled. On being challenged by the guide one speaks: —

Io fui d' Arezzo, ed Albero da Siena,
Rispose l' un, mi fe mettere al fuoco;
Ma quel perch' io morì' qui non si mena.
Ver è ch' io dissi a lui, parlando a giuoco:
Io mi saprei levar per l' aere a volo;
E quei che avea vaghezza e senno poco,
Volle ch' io gli mostrassi l'arte; e solo
Perch' io nol feci Dedalo, mi fece
Ardere a tal, che l' avea per figliuolo.
Ma nell' ultima bolgia delle diece
Me, per l'alchimia che nel mondo usai,
Danno Minos, a cui fallir non lece.

["I was of Arezzo," replied one of them, "and Albero of Siena had me put in the fire; but that for which I died does not bring me here. It is true that I said to him speaking in jest that I knew how to raise myself through the air in flight, and he, who had lively desire and little wit, wished that I should show him the art, and only because I did not make him Deadalus, caused me to be burned by on who had him for son; sut to the last ponch of the ten, Minos, to whom it is not allowed to err, condemned me by reason of the alchemy that I practiced in the world."—Norton's Translation.]

THE BURNING OF GRIFFOLINO.

This is "Etrusco's" allusion, and an excellent one it is. He of Arezzo was one Griffolino, and the circumstance that Dante so carefully distinguishes between the charge that brought him to the stake and the sin which brought him into this "bolgia" puts one upon asking What was it that brought him to the stake? Read as it stands the passage would seem to imply that, when Griffolino failed to teach Albero to fly the latter accused him to his father the Bishop of Siena, who thereupon burned him to death for something resembling breach of contract. Such justice, however, would be too summary even for mediæval Italy, and a commentator quoted by Camerini says he was burned as a magician. At any rate he was a magician of a sort, and that fact suggests that he may have professed to solve the problem of human flight, not by wings or machinery but some magical trick of self-levitation, and to fly as Peter Pan taught the children to fly. Scratazzini, however, puts another complexion on the matter, and says that Griffolino, on being delated to the Bishop, was charged with complicity with the teaching of the Patarini and died a heretic's death. Now it is easy to see what capital such a writer as Aroax, who maintained that Dante himself was of the Patarini and that his poem was an anti-Catholic poem, would make of the fact that the poet distingaishes between the reason why Griffolino was put to death and the reason why he found himself in hell. He would argue that the doctrine of the Patarini according to Dante although it bring a man to the stake in this world does not bring him to eternal pains in the other and is therefore not heresy. If Aroox has not reasoned in this way, then he has lost one opportunity of being over-ingenious. The probability is that Dante regarded the charge of heresy as trumped up, and made alchemy Griffolino's condemnation because alchemy in the eyes of the austere poet was a sin doubly execrable, being a deliberate attempt to circumvent the settled will of God, and that in order to gratify one of the vilest lusts of man, the auri sacra fames.

A BRETON-LOVER OF POETS.

Recently an American lady, Mrs. Mosher, a lover of Brittany and of things Breton, raised in a little cemetery near Lannion a tombstone to the memory of an old woman, Marc'harit Fulup. This old woman was a person of some interest. For one thing, she practised what is decidedly an unusul profession—she served as a proxy for pilgrimages. That is to say, just as in our country it is a customary, for one who feels a call to the foreign mission field but is kept at home by ties of duty which he must not break, to pay for a substitute, so in Brittany, if one had vowed a pilgrimage and, immobilised by illness, could not redeem the vow, he would engage Marc'harit Fulup to go in his place. In her journeyings in her capacity of proxy she not only saw much of her native district, but did a great deal to disseminate the works of the Breton poets. For she travelled as the ancient minstrels travelled, paying for the hospitality she enjoyed in cottage or farmhouse with the songs and poems which she sang or recited. It is not surprising that the poets to whom she had given so much publicity were well represented at the dedication of the monument.

CELTIC POETRY.

Whatever may have been the gifts as elocutionist and singer of Marc'harit Fulup—and it is darkly hinted that they were not considerable,—it is perhaps characteristic, that it should be in a Celtic community that the last of the jongleresses should be found, for although the Celts seem to have produced few of the greatest poets of the world, yet there is perhaps no race among which the gifts of poetry and of the appreciation of poetry are more freely distributed. Poets are sure in each generation to spring up, and they are sure of an audience. Perhaps all the Celtic communities could give instances of poetic genius existing in old places. In Gaelic-speaking parts of Scotland, for example, there are men whose oaten stop wins them respect in spite of much lowliness of condition. A village bard will often excel in very different branches of the poetic art. He will make an idyll of the glories of loch and ben, weaving in local namesand local traditions, or he will turn to satire and ridicule the Unionist candidate for the county or pour contempt upon the scouts who joined the colours so freely when peace was declared, or he will raise the coronach over some old Free Church minister whose white hairs were a crown of glory, or lament some friend driven by stress of the times to emigrate to Canada. He may be a day labourer, may live alone, making his own bed and cooking his own food, but his songs will be sung throughout the county and the villagers will not number him among the ruck of common men.

"CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL."

Magazines come and magazines go, but, headless of changes, Chambers's Journal remains true to its early ideals. The contents are always interesting, and many of the subjects dealt with month by month are topical. In "The Romance of Extradition" inthe current number a solicitor describes some curious cases from the annals of the courts. It appears that during the past fifteen years Britain has entered into nearly fifty extradition treaties with as many States, so that the fugitive criminal to-day can find practically no part of the civilised world where he is not liable to be surrendered to the State whose laws he has violated. 'North American Fur Industry" supplies an attractive subject to another writer, who tells where and how many of the furs now worn are secured. Mr. George A. Wade in "For the Old School," shows how the love of the school remains "pure and strong" in very many cases all through life, and cites some interesting examples of the truth of this fact. Mr. Bazil Tozer writes on "The Palis of Siena," a curious ceremony about which many people have heard, but which few perhaps could describe. "Income-tax Avoidance" is the title of an article which will doubtless appeal to many. The recent hundredth anniversary of the birth of the novelist is responsible for "Mrs. Gaskell and 'Cranford,'" by Pelen Melville. Mr. Sigmund Stein calls attention to the question of sugar-beet growing in this country, and gives an account of a number of experiments which he himself has conducted. He shows that beet would be profitable to the English farmer, and pleads strongly for its further cultivation. Mr. Henry Leach's "The Heart of Things" continues a feature; and "The Month: Science and Arts" keeps readers posted concerning recent inventions. There is, as usual, some excellent fiction in the shape of serials and short complete stories, and the number altogether is very readable.

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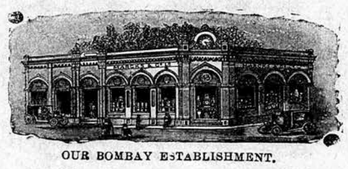

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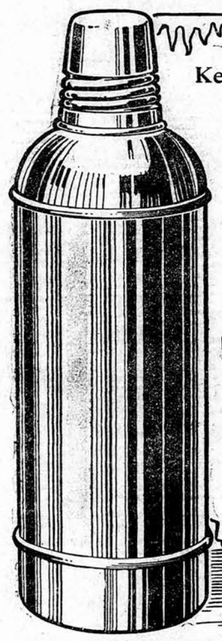

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Distressing and suffocating Dry Coughs, Severe Cold, Loss of Voice, Difficulties in Breathing, Hoarseness in the chest, are permanently cured by our infallible specific BASAKARISTA or domestic Cough Linctus which contains no objectionable ingredients. In your trials, you should not be left without a phial of this invaluable preparation.

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Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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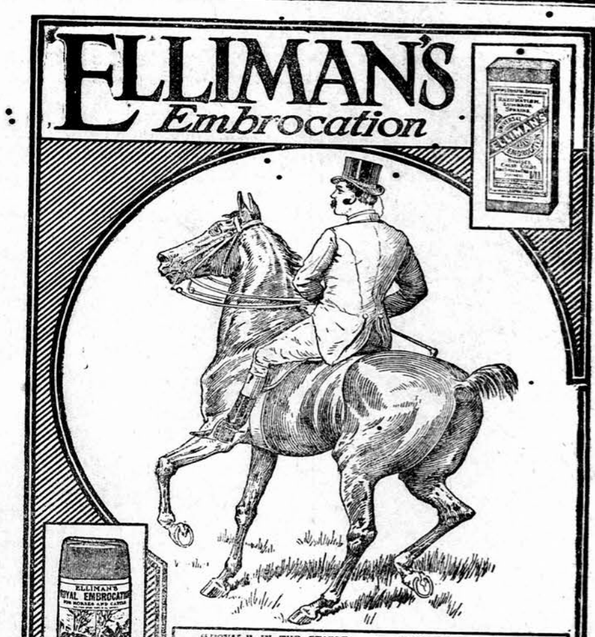

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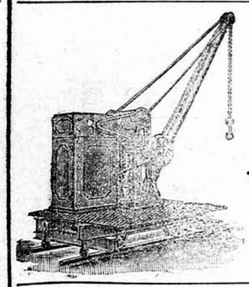

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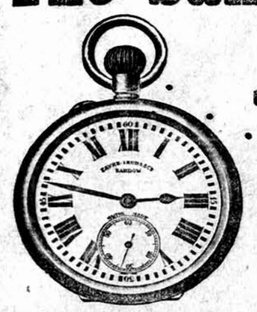

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